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Hoffman's FARM SEEDS

Spring
1927



A. H. HOFFMAN, INC. LANDISVILLE, PENNA.
(LANCASTER COUNTY)

Thanks to You—our Customers:

ANOTHER record year was 1926. You have made it our biggest and best. More orders—more bushels of seed sold—more dollars of business. Your kindness is warmly appreciated.

Please feel at all times that your orders, small or large, are welcome here. We'll try hard to handle them to your satisfaction. Prompt and careful service—but above all, GOOD SEED! Clean, sound, healthy seeds—indeed the best the crop affords.

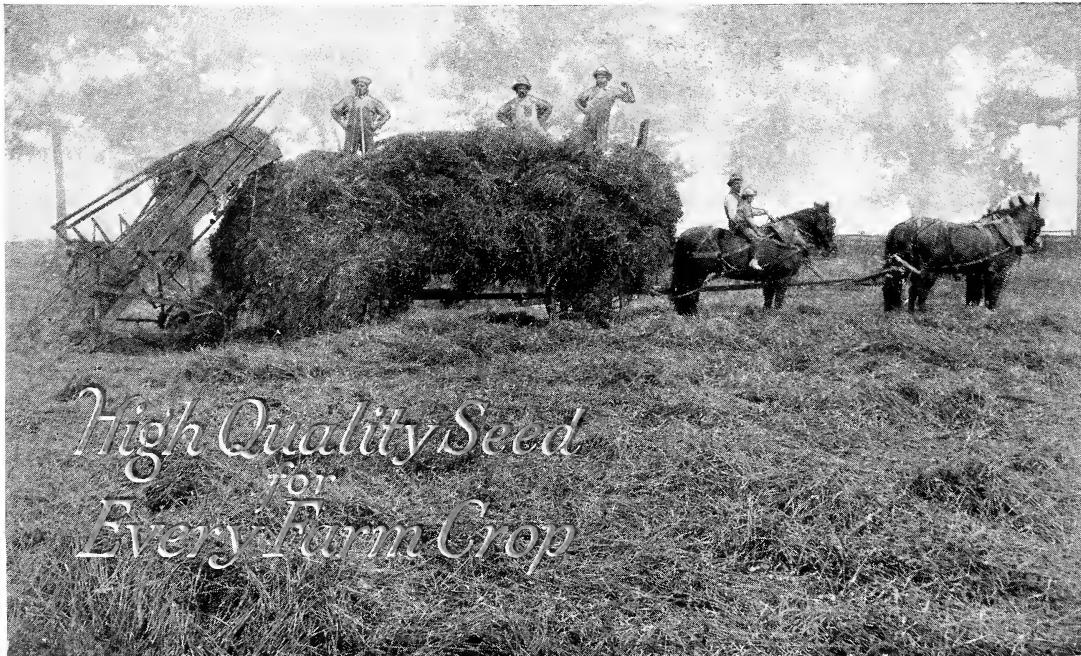
Be free to call on us at any time, for information on seed-crops, prices, samples, or any cultural ideas we might be able to suggest.

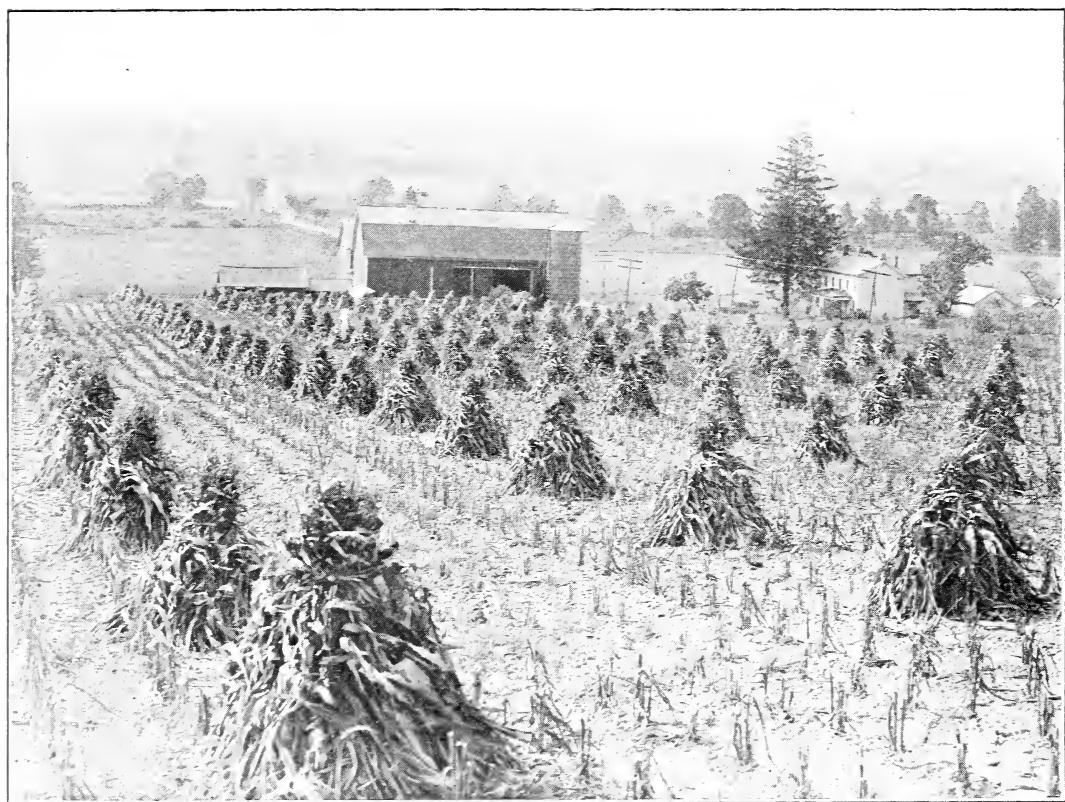
Personal farming experience, daily contact with Lancaster County's successful farmers, and our location right in the heart of this fertile and famous section—plus twenty-eight years' experience serving so many thousands of farmers of other sections—forms the basis on which we ask your confidence along this Farm-Seed line.

This service in extra-quality Farm Seeds at so moderate cost to you, would not be possible were it not for the large volume of business you continue to send our way. Please accept our thanks!

A. H. Hoffman, Inc.

*High Quality Seed
for
Every Farm Crop*





Good Seeds for Your Farm

THE sowing of good seed is certainly one of the most important factors toward the success of any farm-crop. This applies to seed for the hay crop, just the same as to the oats, corn, potatoes, or any of the other crops grown on your farm.

This Book gives you the plain truth on reliable kinds of seeds for the standard farm crops. And might suggest some pointers on other crops you are less familiar with.

You should be among the thousands who each year depend on Hoffman's Catalog for their seed supplies. It must pay them, or they would buy elsewhere. Just so surely will it pay you to select your 1927 Seeds from this Book.

You will find us trying hard to please you as we trade together in Good Seeds.

Important About Seed Prices

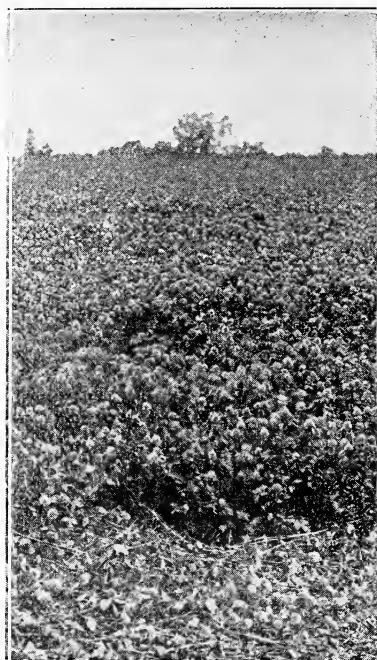
Fourteen years ago, our firm started a plan that has since been adopted by most other houses. It was thought that **farmers had a right to know, before they ordered, just what their seed would finally stand them, sacked and delivered to their station.** Hence our offers about Free Bags, and Prepaid Freight Charges. This plan has proven so much to customers' advantage, that it has been maintained without change ever since the day it was first announced. Please read last page for details.

This Plain Guarantee—Your Protection

This plain statement puts everything right up to you. You are to be court and jury in the case. Judge for yourself. **Seed you buy from us that is not of satisfactory quality may be returned promptly, and your money will be refunded—round-trip freight to be paid by us.** Time will be granted when you wish to have purity and germination tests made. Please read bottom of last page for further details.

A. H. Hoffman, Inc.

EVERY PURCHASE MADE HERE MUST PLEASE YOU. Selling good seed has built our business. We'll try to please you with the quality of every bag of Hoffman's Seed you open. Should we fail to do so—be free to let us know about it at once. Read Our Money Back Plan (first page).



What Farmogerm Does for Clover

WHAT FARMOGERM WILL DO

Unless the soil is very acid or wet, Farmogerm will:—

1. Increase the yield and quality of legume crops, giving quicker growth and earlier maturity.
2. Increase the food value of legumes.
3. Make legumes grow in new localities, where they cannot otherwise be grown successfully.
4. Supply nitrates to the other crops that grow with the inoculated legume crop.
5. Enrich the soil for future crops, thereby increasing the permanent value of the farm.

PRICES OF FARMOGERM

(For the small seeds, such as the Red and Alsike Clovers, Sweet Clover, all other Clovers, Alfalfas, Etc.)

1/4-bu. size, @	35c. each
1/2-bu. size, @	60c. each
1-bu. size, @	\$1 each
2 1/2-bu. size, @	\$2.25 each
10-bu. size, @	\$8 each
(Postage Paid by us).	

(For Large Seeds, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Field Peas, Vetches, Etc.)

1/2-bu. size, @	35c. each
1-bu. size, @	60c. each
5-bu. size, @	\$2.25 each
(Postage Paid by us).	

Special Garden size for Garden Peas, Beans and Sweet Peas, 25c.

Important to Inoculate Seed

The legume plants, all the clovers, beans, peas, vetches, etc., will yield better if inoculated with Farmogerm, and also leave in the soil a heavier deposit of nitrogen for the benefit of other crops that will follow them. Your seed inoculated with Farmogerm means better crops, better soils, less fertilizer. We believe in Farmogerm as the highest grade, most effective, most successful inoculation.

If you will sow Clover Seed, Alfalfa, Field Peas, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, or Vetch this year, let us—for the good of your soil and Bank Account, too—sell you Farmogerm to inoculate it. No doubt about it—it pays to use Farmogerm! Many thousands of our customers have proven it in 14 years of actual use. And Farmogerm has the sanction of hosts of other people who know. This includes many various State officials and the Federal Department, at Washington, as well. True, there are many other cultures—but why not buy a proven article? Anyway at the present low prices!

FARMOGERM 'STAYS FRESH'—EASY TO USE

Most all other cultures lose their value in a certain number of weeks or months. Farmogerm does not! It is put into special bottles with a special patented cork and air-tube. Its germs have been known to stay alive and active for over eight years. You can order Farmogerm along with your seeds, and keep it indefinitely until ready to sow. No last-minute rush to get your inoculation, and troublesome delays which might cause you much loss!

It is no unpleasant job to apply Farmogerm to your seed. Takes but little time. Just add water and shake the bottle to break up its contents and apply to the seed as directions advise you. Your crop will benefit beyond your expectations.

Farmogerm is now very economical. Use it liberally this Spring on all your legume seeds. Results are going to pay you. No other culture is stronger or more virile, very few if any others will so thoroughly treat as much seed. **You cannot now afford to do without Farmogerm.** A different bacteria is required for each different kind of seed—so when ordering, be sure to state just what seed each bottle is to inoculate.

Now you buy Farmogerm on the bushel basis. A bushel of Clover Seed takes a 1-bu. size of Clover Farmogerm, cost \$1.00. A bushel of Soy Beans, a 1 bu. size of Soy Bean Farmogerm, cost 60c. Indeed, these prices are so low that you can't afford not to inoculate your seed!



Notice the nodules (little sacs filled with nitrogen) on these roots. Farmogerm helps to increase their size and number.

You Are Invited To consult us about your farm questions. Our service in this line are at your disposal—no charge. Always glad to be of any help we can.



Alfalfa Seed

all sections should be reaping the benefits they can derive from its use. "Facts about Alfalfa" and the "Ten Pointers" page 5 may be of interest. There cannot be too much stress laid on this vital point—namely, to know for a certainty the kind of seed you are sowing. Much of your chance for success or failure depends on the seed sown.

No good can come from ever-so-well-prepared seed-beds, inoculated soils, etc., when poor Alfalfa seed or seed of doubtful origin is sown. This is one crop where good, clean, hardy, Northern-grown, native seed counts for much. Leading Alfalfa Farmers of the East depend year after year on our Alfalfa Seed and they always have something to show for it. The poorest economy is to save a dollar or two on the cost price of Alfalfa seed, when real first-class dependable seed can be had for just a few cents extra per acre. Let us supply your Alfalfa seed for 1927—it will pay you!

Please read the following descriptions:

"Northwest" Brand Alfalfa Seed

Time and again—through many years it has been proven—Alfalfa seed from the far Northwest and Western sections of the United States is the hardest—surest to catch—surest to thrive—surest to stay—and the most prolific seed to be had. Our "Northwest" brand represents just such seed. It is recommended unconditionally as the choicest seed possible to secure. It is produced in the districts adjacent to the North Rockies and Black Hills, mostly in the States of Montana, Idaho and the Dakotas—in fact, the most Northern sections where Alfalfa Seed can be matured. It is the cleanest, brightest and strongest seed from these sections. Only a strong, vigorous strain can endure the severe climatic conditions of these Northern seasons. Feeble plants can't live there. Therefore, the seed matured is hardy.

COSTS A LITTLE MORE—BUT WORTH IT!

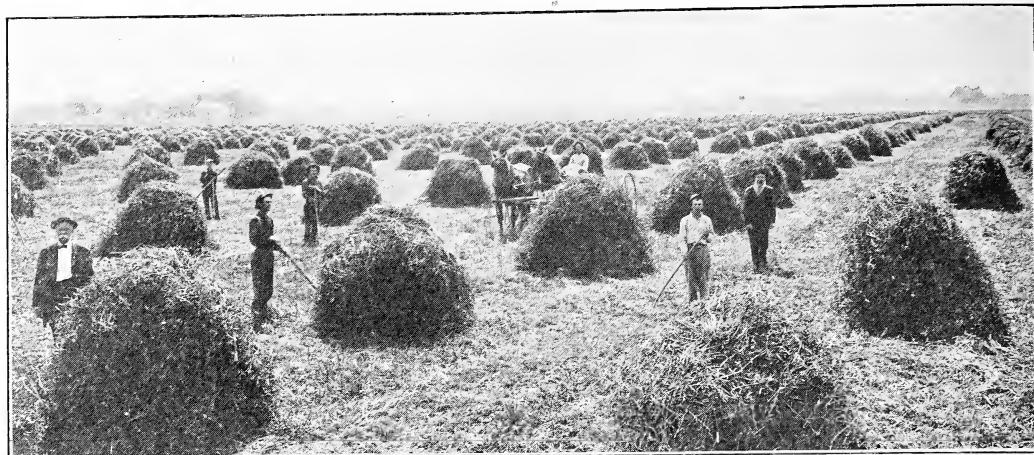
At this writing the supply of "Northwest" brand Alfalfa Seed here is of extra fine quality. Rigidly cleaned, nice color, plump—sound in growth, in fact—just about as perfect in every way as this class of seed is procurable. It is impossible to sell this class of seed at prices quoted by some houses for their so-called Northern or Northwestern-grown seed. Some price lists show retail quotations of a dollar or more per bushel less than what this lot of genuine "Northwest" seed cost us at wholesale. Of course, there is a reason—such low-priced lots are simply not as represented. In the end such seed will prove the poorest investment.

"Northwest" brand Alfalfa Seed has been giving excellent satisfaction the past eleven years. It furnishes its own

—“Northwest” Alfalfa—Continued next page.



Showing the remarkable development of a stalk of Alfalfa in the far Northwest



—“Northwest” Alfalfa—Continued

advertising. More and more buyers demand it each season—most of our trade wants it—they know its benefits. Results are surer and more lasting. The small extra cost at the beginning is soon lost sight of, as the extra returns from the crop begin to show themselves. Don't wait to order “Northwest” Alfalfa Seed—engage yours now. See Price List.

Genuine “Grimm” Alfalfa Seed True “Grimm” Alfalfa is the very safest kind of seed to sow wherever there is any trouble with winter-killing. No other types excel true “Grimm” alfalfa in hardiness. And here are offered to you, two lots of absolutely genuine “Grimm” seed.

It is impossible to tell the difference between “Grimm” Alfalfa and other Alfalfas by inspecting the seeds. They look exactly alike. Only way to be sure is to know for a certainty regarding the origin of the seed itself. You may know for a surety the exact origin of both strains here offered to you. Both were produced in Idaho. One lot is State Certified and Sealed seed. Comes to you with each bag sealed by the State Authorities—tag and seal attached. Certainly it costs something to get such extra attention—but we know some of our folks want that kind of seed and so it was bought for them. The other strain is not second-grade seed by any means. It is also absolutely genuine “Grimm” seed. Comes direct to us from the folks growing it, and is certified by them under affidavit to be the true “Grimm” strain. Both these lots show excellent purity tests—about 99.75%, with no dodder or other noxious weeds found present in either. Both are new-crop seed and tested for highest germination. Either will give the utmost satisfaction in Alfalfa. They are both true “Grimm” Alfalfa and since the price of “Grimm” seed is scarcely any higher than that of the Clovers this year, we predict a heavy demand for this super-quality seed. Suggest early orders. Our prices for these extra-fine lots of genuine “Grimm” Alfalfa seed are right!

Perhaps the chief reason for the extra hardiness of “Grimm” Alfalfa is its root formation. The crowns set low. This gives protection to the part of the plant that needs it most. Again, the roots tend to be of a more branching type. Besides the above, pedigree counts! Hardiness just seems to be naturally bred into “Grimm” alfalfa, and that helps make up its character—this fact contributes most to its wonderful success. It is not always the case that “Grimm” plants will produce branching type of roots-system—sometimes they grow out like those of the ordinary alfalfas. Only sure way to get true “Grimm” seed is to order it from firms who know the truth about

their supply and are willing to impart it to you fairly and squarely.

Here is listed the most valuable supply of “Grimm” seed ever offered, and it is recommended unconditionally to you. Just like with all other kinds of seeds, there is a certain market value on “Grimm” seed that is the genuine article. If you should be offered so-called “Grimm” seed, at a low price, just feel sure about it that something is lacking somewhere. It won't pay you to take chances with it. This may be the ideal year for you to commence with “Grimm”

Alfalfa, and no question about it, here is the kind of seed for you. The genuine strain, cleaned to perfection, of sound growth, and priced very reasonable. See Price List.



“Kansas” Alfalfa Seed There are many who prefer Kansas grown seed to any other Alfalfa. To those folks this offering will strongly appeal. This seed being offered as this page is written represents un—“Kansas” Alfalfa—Continued next page.

—"Kansas" Alfalfa—Continued

usually nice, clean stock. It is the genuine Kansas-grown seed. Purchased under affidavit. Is strictly new-crop seed, produced in the central part of Kansas from dry-land fields, and represents some of the very best quality seed produced in that State this year.

Some Alfalfa men of the East argue that because of the freezing and thawing conditions through which the Kansas plants must live in order to produce seed, they thus prove themselves of a hardier make-up than Alfalfa from many other locations. This stock is extra-well cleaned—sound and the genuine strain. See Price List.

"Canadian Variegated" Alfalfa

This strain of alfalfa has been grown successfully in Ontario for 40 to 45 years. Noted for its hardiness. Is somewhat similar in its general habits of growth to the Grimm and Baltic types. "Canadian Variegated" has proven itself to be very resistant to cold. In New York, Ohio, the New England States, and upper Pennsylvania it has proven very hardy indeed. A recent report from Cornell University shows up very favorable to this Alfalfa. Demonstrations made by authorities there, which were over a wide range of soil and climatic conditions in New York State, showed the "Canadian Variegated" strain to practically equal the Grimm in both hardiness and production. It is evident that here is an alfalfa worthy of your trial. Quality of seed is good. It is cleaned well, and is the true strain. Like in most everything else—you can buy this so-called strain at a lower price, but here is the genuine seed of a worthy alfalfa, recommended for your use, and offered at a fair price. See Price List.



In this Alfalfa Seed department are offered what leading growers have found the very best strains to be had. Each lot is of good quality. Free from foul weeds. Tested and of sound growth. Positively Northern-grown seed. Prices are on a close basis, quality of seed considered. Just like everything else, whether automobiles, clothing, livestock, etc.—the top grades of seed command higher prices than ordinary qualities. Particularly with Alfalfa, where you want the crop to stand for several years, the small extra amount that this class of seed will stand you at the start, is going to prove to your best interests in the end. Let us supply your Alfalfa seed for 1927—it will pay you!

Ten Pointers on Alfalfa

1. GOOD SEED—MOST IMPORTANT. There is good seed to be had in this country this year. But there is also much lower-quality, lower-priced seed—some of it imported seed that will not do well for you. This will sell at lower prices than the better seed. But don't be induced to buy it, even at a few dollars per bushel less money. You'll find it most expensive in the end. Your best seed will be true Northern grown American seed—sure it costs more, but divide its extra cost among the several years it will outlast the other strains, and you will readily see the wisdom of buying it. You can place absolute dependence on the strains offered you in this Book.

2. PLANT IN A DEEP, LOOSE, WELL-DRAINED SOIL. Where soils are rather thin, deep plowing will help. Alfalfa deep-feeding root system must have favorable top soil conditions—then its roots will soon reach down through rather stiff clay soils. Soils that are sandy or lacking in fertility should be corrected by heavy applications of manure. Read paragraph 6.

3. THE SEED BED MUST BE WELL DRAINED—thoroughly pulverized and deep—then made firm by rolling or dragging. The land must have a chance to settle. This sometimes takes six weeks, though during heavy rains may average four weeks. The disc and harrow are the tools needed after the plow. When thoroughly prepared, harrow the ground after each rain. If it does not rain, harrow every ten days until seed is sown: this insures sufficient moisture and destroys weeds. When you plan for Alfalfa long in advance, grow cultivated crops ahead of it and make every effort thus to destroy all possible weed plants.

4. IF SOIL LACKS HUMUS turn under clover sod or cow peas or soy beans or crimson clover or sweet clover. This will make the sod friable and with the manure you apply will give the Alfalfa the fertility of soil to sustain it in its early growth. Alfalfa when started will get its own feed if there is anything to reach. But when it first starts the plant is weak and must have plenty of available food in order to make a good growth the first year. Then it will build a strong tap root which will enable it to winter well and start vigorously to produce growth of hay the following Spring.



"Northwest" Alfalfa (Note the tall, thick growth)

"Ten Pointers on Alfalfa"—Continued

5. INOCULATION IS NECESSARY. This means that you must plant in the soil nitrogen-fixing germs or bacteria, without which Alfalfa cannot flourish. Your soil may be full of clover bacteria or cow pea or of soy bean bacteria, but these germs will not help your Alfalfa. So you must supply these Alfalfa germs. We believe the very best bacteria is "Farmogerm." Read all about "Farmogerm" page 2 of this Catalog. We absolutely know after selling thousands of dollars worth of "Farmogerm" that this form of cultures is all that is claimed for it.

6. USE LIME FOR SOIL ACIDITY. Alfalfa must have soil that is sweet and not acid. After several successive crops of grain, soils are apt to become acid. Test your soil—Buy a dime's worth of blue litmus paper at your drug store. Take a knife, cut into the ground, pressing the earth slightly apart. Insert a piece of the paper, press the earth firmly together so that the blue litmus paper will be held firmly and leave it there several hours. The soil must not be too dry. If the paper turns from blue to red it is evident that your soil is acid and needs lime to correct it. Repeat the test in several parts of the field. Burned lime should not be used in greater quantities than two tons per acre. If ground limestone is used apply 3,000 pounds per acre. Where agricultural lime is procurable it is safer to use than either of the above forms, as it is not caustic. Two tons of lime or more, not caustic, per acre may be used. All lime must be applied after plowing and worked in thoroughly, preferably by discing, and, if possible, a few weeks before seeding.

7. BEST TIME TO SEED. This is different in different localities and depends upon climatic conditions and upon whether you can give proper attention to soil preparation, weed killing, etc., in advance of seeding. You can sow either Spring or Fall, here in the Middle Atlantic and Ohio Valley States. A good rule is seed as long ahead of the most trying seasons for the young plants as possible. Late April, May or June, or late July, August or early September is permissible, provided, the other conditions in these paragraphs have been taken care of. Where very hot mid-summers must be feared, early Fall seeding should be considered. Where very severe Winters are anticipated, Spring seeding may be preferred.

8. SHALL THE SEED BE COVERED? By all means cover the seed. On heavy loam soils, from three-fourths to one inch. On sandy soils that dry out readily cover one and one-half to two inches. Alfalfa seeds have a hard coat and will not germinate unless the seed is firmly packed in damp soil. When seed is broadcasted a shallow set smoothing harrow or a weeder must be used. We believe in rolling after working in the seed. Alfalfa disc drills do splendid work as the seed can all be placed in the exact depth that is required.

9. HOW HEAVY TO SEED. In the East more seed is needed than in the West. We advise using plenty of seed. Ten to twelve pounds might do if all other conditions were exactly right—but twenty pounds per acre is the safe average. We know successful Alfalfa men who sow thirty pounds. This is a matter of judgment which must be considered together with every other condition under which the Alfalfa bed is started.

10. ABOUT NURSE CROPS. Nurse crops, where there are some weeds to contend with, help to check them in Spring seeded Alfalfa. The nurse crop should be sown lightly. Heavy seeding robs the Alfalfa of moisture and fertility. Spring Barley at the rate of three-fourths bushel per acre is the most used grain for this nurse crop. Don't plant nurse crops in the Fall. Sow the grain and Alfalfa separately.

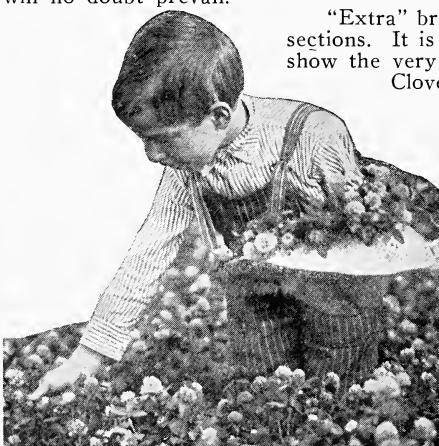
Red Clover

Here is the best-known of all the Clovers. Often called Medium Clover, sometimes June Clover. The uses of Red Clover are so well known, that no space need be given here to such a discussion. Most popular as a hay and pasture crop—sometimes used as a green manure crop to be plowed under if soil is poor in humus. Even where cut for hay, and only its roots and stubble turned under, it has a marked influence in increasing the yields of succeeding crops. The big factor favoring Red Clover is its ability to gather nitrogen at its roots, and leave it in the soil in such form as can be readily used by crops that will follow.

The ideal time to sow Clover Seed is during late Winter or early Spring—a morning when the soil is honey-combed by frost. The first slight thaw will enclose nearly every seed, and enable it to start its life of service. Clover is usually sown to land that was previously seeded with a grain crop. Thus no special land preparation is necessary for the Clover. With the grain crop removed, and the Clover thus already started, its growth is rapid and sure. Sow 4 to 6 quarts Red Clover per acre where Timothy has been sown earlier. If Clover alone is desired, sow 6 to 8 quarts per acre.

"Extra" Brand Red Clover

"Extra" is the best-known brand of the East—more widely used every year. Sales of last year showed a splendid increase over any previous season. No wonder "Extra" brand seed enjoys such popularity. It stands for very high quality—is free from foul weeds—tested and sound in growth. Selecting stocks that will measure up to this high grade is no easy task—especially this year. It is a fact that there wasn't enough Red Clover seed made in this country this year to go around. It means that some seed must be supplied from elsewhere. Due to a short-crop of Red Clover seed the world over, high prices will no doubt prevail.



"Extra" brand seed is selected by careful buyers in the best producing sections. It is cleaned and recleaned by modern machinery. Tests always show the very highest figures that can be gotten in the cleaning of Red Clover seed. The average for years has been right around the 99.50% mark. "Extra" brand seed is grown on clean land, in Northern locations, hardest strains that will withstand severe weather tests. **We do not handle the Italian or other undesirable imported or Southern-grown Red Clover Seed.**

Two kinds of "Extra" quality Red Clover Seed are carried this year. Best quality native U. S. grown seed, and best quality adaptable seed from Northern sections of the old country. Each customer will be supplied with just exactly what he orders. This is absolutely guaranteed. The Government under the new seed law, now sees to it that all undesirable imported seed has ten per cent. of it stained a red color. The adaptable seed has one per cent. of it stained a green color. Anyone can easily identify it. This seed does mean a saving, and has



—"Extra" brand Red Clover—Continued

been proven suited for sowing in the Eastern and Northern States. Proven by Government tests, Experiment Station tests, and by actual use among many leading farmers. In fact a Government report showed it making about 15% more hay than did the average domestic seed at the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Stations. And in respect to winter-killing, it is revealed through various tests covering a number of years, that the difference between the two kinds of seed has amounted to but a very few points.

"Extra" brand Red Clover seed is the hardest, cleanest, best seed to be had. Take your choice as to strain you will sow. We will maintain the very highest grades of both that are possible to secure. Either will give you satisfaction, and insure you a sure 'catch' and good, clean crops of hay. Be sure of success with your Clover—sow "Extra" brand seed. See Price List.

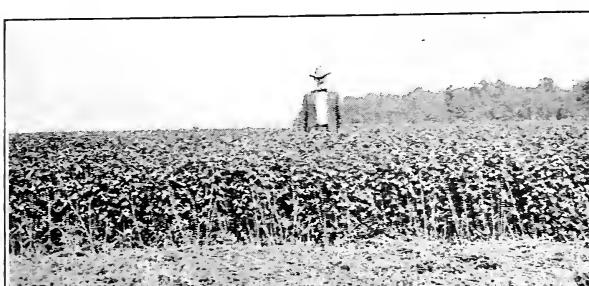
"Safe" Brand Red Clover is just what its name implies—"safe" to sow. Not equal to "Extra" brand but matches the so-called 'first-grade' or 'best' seed sold by many dealers—often better than their leading brands. Is free from dangerous weeds, tests usually average about 99% pure. "Safe" brand provides a saving in cost of seed, while "Extra" brand will please you no matter how critical you are as to quality. See Price List.

—Inoculating Clover Seed Is a Big Help—

Folks everywhere have been proving it. Even if you have been getting good results with Clover, Farmogerm will help to improve them. And if you haven't been successful with your Red Clover, by all means inoculate your seed with Farmogerm! Proper liming and fertilizer are of course very important—don't overlook these points. Farmogerm increases the quantity of nitrogen the Clover plant takes from the air while growing. It thus deposits this extra supply of nitrogen at its roots. This process benefits the growing stand of Clover—and permits roots to act as a storage-plant to supply nitrogen to the crops that follow on this ground. Read Page 2.

Sweet Clover

There is no other single item in the entire Farm Seed line that has taken such a fast step forward, as did Sweet Clover during the past four or five years. Indeed, the growth in volume of sales of this seed has been enormous. Its use for pasture, for hay, for ensilage, and for soil improvement, is surely spreading rapidly. Read next page for details. You will see that we offer three strains of Sweet Clover seed. Of these, the biennial White Blossom is the most widely used. One of the big points favoring Sweet Clover, is that it is not particular about where it is planted. It is the most universal item on the whole list. Is grown successfully in practically every State in the Union. Has surely been coming to the front at a rapid rate.



—Sweet Clover—Continued next page



Sweet Clover—Continued from Page 7

Sweet Clover With the outlook for high prices on most other legume seeds, Sweet Clover will likely be used more than ever this year. The following lines cover the uses of Sweet Clover. Yet where readers wish more complete information, they might ask for the free bulletins on this subject issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, at Washington—or for recent free bulletins issued by the Kansas and Nebraska Departments—they are very complete.

White Blossom Sweet Clover. Formerly classed as a weed—but to-day an extremely valuable legume. Authorities everywhere are recommending it. The most popular variety is the Biennial White Blossom (*Melilotus Alba*.) This plant lives two years, then dies. Planted either Spring or Fall of one year it will live until Fall of the following year. If left to go to seed, Sweet Clover will re-seed itself and last for years. Its value is for hay, pasture, soil improvement, and to inoculate soils for future Alfalfa crops. Because it is immune to diseases which often ruin stands of other Clovers, White Sweet Clover is fast becoming a most profitable legume.

Sweet Clover sown in the Spring will make a fine growth of hay in the Fall of the same year—from two to four feet. Next Spring, growth is rapid and may be used for either hay or pasture. Two crops of hay may be made and then another crop will follow in the late Fall. This last crop will go to seed. This cutting would make hay but of a coarse nature, not as palatable as crops made earlier.

Many sow Sweet Clover in corn fields at last cultivation. Good seed put in under favorable conditions gives a fine growth of Sweet Clover—furnishing pasture for late Fall, a Winter covering, and pasture again in the early Spring. Sweet Clover will do well in almost any kind of soil. But two things are important: (1) Sweet Clover does need lime. (2) The seed should be inoculated (Read page 2). See that your soil is right in lime—the lime requirement for Sweet Clover is about like that of Alfalfa. About twenty pounds per acre should be seeded. Seed should be covered.

To offset the many advantages of White Sweet Clover, but two disadvantages have been noted, and both are easily overcome. One is that if neglected and allowed to grow too large, stems become hard and bitter and the leaves fall off. The other is that sometimes livestock don't eat it readily, until they get accustomed to it. Sweet Clover like Alfalfa is rich in protein—fine for pasture. Prepares soils for alfalfa. Will grow where clover and alfalfa fail—on land too low or wet for them—on land too hard and compact for them—or on soil too poor for alfalfa. Is a great enriching crop, splendid for green manure, rich in nitrogen and fine for humus. Roots are soft and tender, easily plowed. Fits well in crop rotation—thrives in all parts of the country. There is nothing better to bring a worn-out field into farmable condition at so little labor and expense. Our Sweet Clover Seed has been **scarified**. This helps germination—scratches or breaks the shell so seed can get proper moisture to start its growth. See Price List.

"Grundy County" Sweet Clover. This is the first appearance of this variety on our list. Although it is not a new strain. Has been produced for years in many Western sections. Originated in Grundy County, Illinois. It is a strain of the biennial White Blossom Sweet Clover. Grows stems of a finer texture. Is more of a dwarf variety—grows perhaps three to four feet tall compared to five or more feet of the ordinary Sweet Clovers. Matures earlier by about two weeks. Some sections prefer the Grundy County strain for hay, because it is finer and makes more palatable feed.

Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover. Yellow-flowering biennial Sweet Clover (*Melilotus Officinalis*). Don't confuse it with the annual yellow-blossom for that is no good. This yellow biennial is preferred by some, because of its finer stems—making a finer grade of hay or pasture. Grows erect, yet is possibly in some cases apt to be a little more recumbent than the White Blossom variety, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet the first year—4 to 5 the second. Stems nearly as fine as alfalfa. Handled same as the white biennial described above. See Price List.

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
FARMOGERM

"Economical Mixture" (Red Clover—Alsike Timothy)

"Economical Mixture" is a very proper one for either hay, pasture or soiling purposes. It is sold so cheaply that it will appeal to all who wish to save something in grass seed bills. The proportion is approximately one-fourth Timothy, one-fourth Alsike, and one-half Red Clover. This is made from lots of mixed Clover and Timothy, and mixed Timothy and Alsike—that were, for the most part produced and harvested in this mixed condition. The market for such seed being narrow, the farmer growing it sells it for less than he could get if the grasses were separate. Aside from these mixtures, this combination is made up of seed that equals the regular high grades, and easily passes the seed-law requirements of any State. "Economical Mixture" grows into great favor every year. See Price List.



Alsike and Timothy—Mixed

One authority has claimed that mixtures make the most hay—that more forage can be taken from land seeded to mixtures of grasses and clovers than when any one plant has possession of the soil. Some may think otherwise, yet it is a fact that many farmers of all sections are using this mixture and the "Economical Mixture" (above), and in return are getting very good crop results.

For several years, we have been having a growing demand for this mixture of Alsike and Timothy. Sales of this seed last year were several times what they were year before last. Chances are that with the prices of most other Grasses so high this Spring, there will again be a heavy call for this popular mixture. Folks are learning its advantages. These two crops are well suited for growing together. Both thrive on a wide variety of soils—both are pretty sure to 'catch'—either will thrive in low places—ripen close together—and indeed aid each other while growing.

The Alsike, a legume, deposits nitrogen in the soil, thus improving the chances of the Timothy—and the latter supports the Alsike, so that it can function better. Virgin seed of this mixture can often be bought to good advantage. The proportions vary—usually average from 15 to 25% Alsike. Price changes according to lot. As this page is being written the stock now on hand shows a test of almost 22% Alsike—with indeed splendid big-berry Timothy seed, and is very free from weed seeds. That is the point to be watched in buying mixtures, that the weed seed content is low. Certain unfair firms by offering mixtures at ridiculously low prices are enabled to work off undesirable lots of seed that cannot be readily sold otherwise. Buyers are cautioned against buying 'bargain' seeds, especially mixtures of them.

At any time we offer you this mixture, it is costing you less than the straight seeds would cost you, and you can have assurance that your land will not be over-run with foul weeds by sowing it. The sowing rate averages about 12 to 16 pounds per acre. A trial of this combination will prove pleasing and at the same time profitable. See Price List.





Alsike Clover

In the manner of growth, Alsike is much like Red Clover. However, not quite as tall, finer-stemmed, and the blossom nearly white. Makes a finer hay. This year especially, Alsike will be a great favorite for Spring seeding. The seed being smaller, Alsike goes much farther when sowing—and considering this, the price is not as high as certain other clovers.

Alsike is a surer 'catch' than Red Clover—is not subject to 'clover sickness'—has more of a root system, consequently stands greater ranges of temperature, and is less liable to winter-kill. Alsike is a perennial—while Red Clover is a biennial.

Mixing Alsike with Red Clover is a very good plan to follow. Certain folks vary the mixture. But about two to three parts Red Clover to one part of Alsike, is the usual formula. To sum up, Alsike offers you something good, cheap and sure in the line of Clover, and this year's supply here offered to you represents very nice quality.

Only one grade—our "Extra" brand Alsike, is listed. It is first-quality. Northern-grown seed, cleaned free from foul weeds, and of sound growth. Will give you the kind of results you are seeking. See Price List.

Mammoth (Sapling) Clover

Much like the ordinary Red Clover. Blossoms and shape of leaves are the same. Used for about the same purposes. Mammoth is a little coarser—grows taller—ripens later—roots deeper. Produces but one crop of hay—and affords less pasture after cut. Thrives on poorer soils. Withstands drought and freezing quite well. Sow like Red Clover. See Price List.

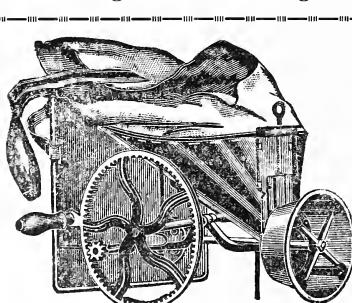
White (Dutch) Clover Known also as "Dutch" Clover. Has a long creepy growth. Constantly renews itself—its stems coming in contact with the earth and thus forming new plants. Valuable for permanent pasture and lawns. Blossoms furnish abundant nectar for bees. See List.

Japan Clover (Sometimes called Lespedeza). This is distinctly a southern plant—makes very small growth north of Virginia. In the South its growth compares with the other Clovers. Japan Clover will come through satisfactorily where other Clovers cannot thrive through the hot Summer months. Thrives on poor land—broadcast 10 to 14 lbs. per acre. See Price List.

Crimson Clover is used largely for a cover crop and for plowing under for soil improvement. It should find more general use for these purposes. It will make

good hay, but it ripens in May when good haying weather is not usually at hand. Crimson Clover is not a perennial—will last only one year. It should not be seeded until July 1st, when it may be sown where early potatoes have been harvested, or in corn fields at last cultivation. It will often furnish pasture over Winter and during early Spring. For a cover crop Crimson Clover will make an abundant growth, ready to turn under May 10th to 25th—in time to turn under for most any Spring crop. By sowing Crimson in corn or after an early Spring crop, you can add an immense amount of humus and nitrogen to your soil without missing a money crop. Crimson must be sown, however, with some care. When you sow in corn field you should first sow the seed, then cultivate so as to cover it. If

you follow potatoes or grain crops disc the land and harrow in the Crimson seed. In an open field, rolling is advisable after seed is sown. Sow about one bushel to four acres. You will get a better stand and gather more nitrogen if you inoculate your seed with Farmogerm. See Price List.



Have You a Good Seeding Machine?—Here is One!

The "Cahoon" Seed Sower is accepted everywhere as the world's standard sower. It is the most accurate and the most durable. It is made of steel, iron and brass and will last as long as any farmer and still be as serviceable as when new. Full directions go with every machine. Adjustments are easily made, and it is a pleasure to operate. Sent to our customers—packed in corrugated fibre boxes—postage prepaid, for **\$4.50 each**. Include one with your Seed Order. You will find it giving real satisfaction.

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
FARMOGERM

Timothy Seed

"Farmer's Choice" Brand

"Farmer's Choice" Timothy Seed grows more popular each year. When this brand was first sold in 1905, we then determined that into it should go nothing but the very best grade of seed obtainable. This aim was closely followed each year since then. The result is that "Farmer's Choice" Timothy seed has built up for itself a name for good quality such as is unknown to other brands throughout the sections we serve. There is not a competing brand of Timothy seed being sold at a lower price that will give equal satisfaction.

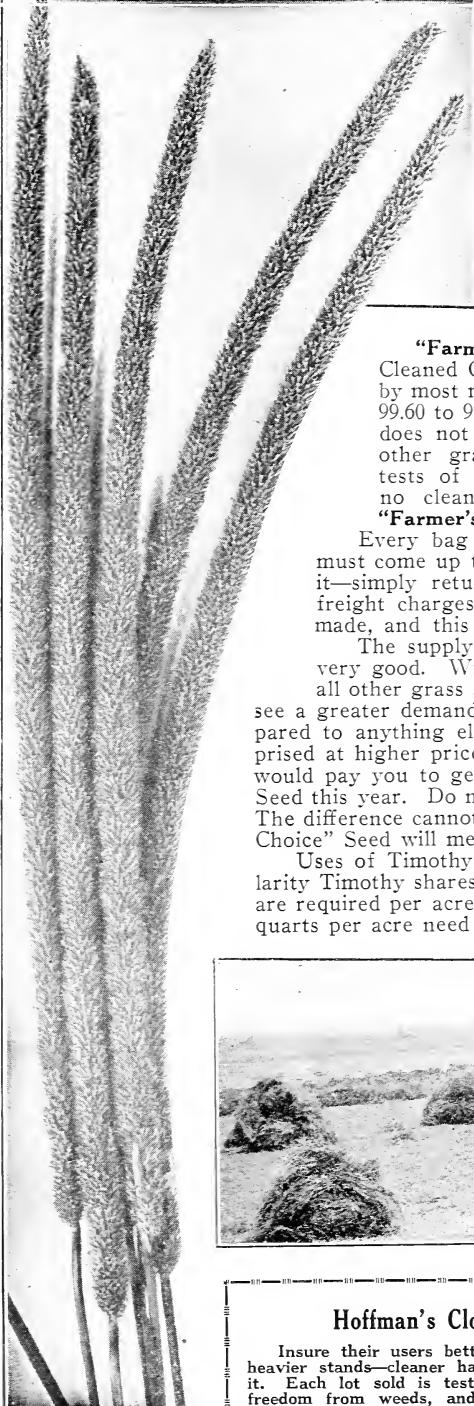
"Farmer's Choice" Seed is the heaviest part of the best Timothy Cleaned Clean. Light weight immature seeds have been removed by most modern cleaning methods. Tests for purity average from 99.60 to 99.80 per cent. The very, very small portion of impurities does not consist of dangerous weeds, but of harmless fibre and other grass seeds, principally clover and alsike. Germination tests of "Farmer's Choice" Seed average very high. There is no cleaner or sounder seed offered anywhere, than is our "Farmer's Choice" brand.

Every bag of Timothy Seed—like other seed you buy from us—must come up to your expectation of quality or you don't need to keep it—simply return it and we'll refund your money in full, paying all freight charges. You are allowed all the time you need to have tests made, and this offer holds good.

The supply of Timothy Seed is of good size this year. Quality is very good. With such high prices on the Clovers and in fact, nearly all other grass seeds, there are many firms who think Timothy seed will see a greater demand for itself this Spring. The price is certainly low compared to anything else in the seed line. We personally would not be surprised at higher priced Timothy. Don't see how it can go lower. Believe it would pay you to get your order in early. Buy "Farmer's Choice" Timothy Seed this year. Do not buy another kind of seed because it is lower in price. The difference cannot be great—and the small extra money put into "Farmer's Choice" Seed will mean for you good clean fields, and better stands of grass.

Uses of Timothy need not be discussed here. All know the wide popularity Timothy shares among other grasses. Sown alone 6 to 8 quarts of seed are required per acre. When Clover is to be added in the Spring, only 4 to 6 quarts per acre need be sown. Price—See Latest Price List.

Good, clean Timothy Seed is one of the essentials for good stands—sow our "Farmer's Choice" Brand



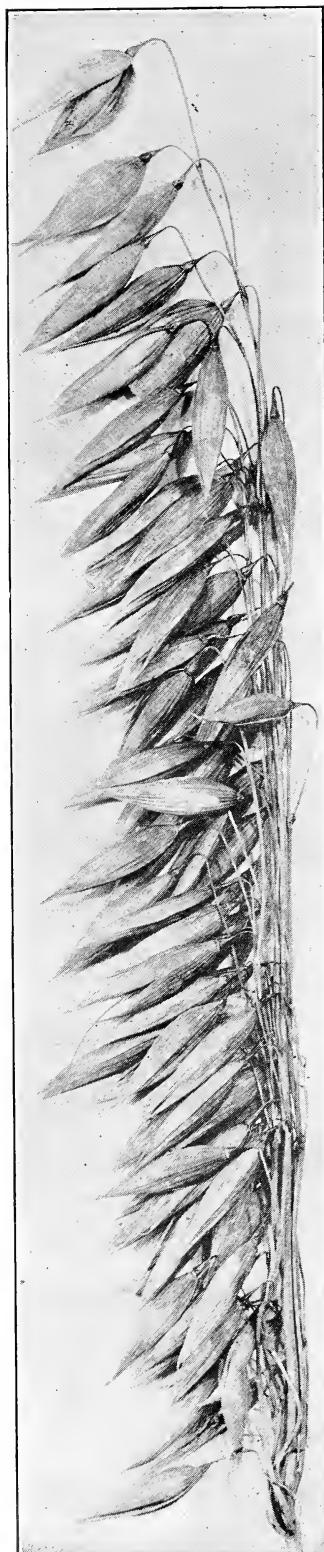
Hoffman's Clovers

Insure their users better grass fields, heavier stands—cleaner hay and more of it. Each lot sold is tested for purity—freedom from weeds, and sound germination. Read full descriptions of varieties pages 6 to 10—then make up your order. You will be pleased with your investment in Hoffman's Clovers. Each year sees a steady increase in sales—this for no other reason than "Hoffman's Clovers Pay!"



Inoculation of Seed a Success

Use of Farmogerm for this purpose grows constantly year by year. Used on Clovers and the other legumes, the difference in the stand is plainly noticed. (However, is of no value to Timothy, etc.) And the nicest part about it is that soil producing the clover is left richer when the sod is turned under. Part of original investment, therefore, remains in your soil to benefit following crops. Read Page 2.



Seed Oats

In nearly all sections of the country, weather conditions were unfavorable to the production of good seed oats. Many promising crops were seriously damaged, and others were made totally unfit. The result of such a misfortune is two fold. First, it makes the supply of available seed oats very short. Second, it creates an unusual demand for new seed. Feeling the call that will be made on us this Spring for Seed Oats, without sparing time or cost, we have succeeded in locating nice quality seed for such a season. True, the quantity is not large. All these varieties have proven their worth. All have been cleaned right and are free from weeds—sound in germination.

"Cluster" Oats A 'Side' or 'Horse Mane' Variety

If you like to grow a 'side' oats, here is some seed that will interest you. There is always a big demand for the 'side' or 'horse-mane' type of Oats. We've never had enough seed to supply it.

The firm that grew this seed for us makes a specialty of this end of the seed business. They have assured us that this lot of seed cannot help but give satisfaction to our customers. One of their reports read: "Our customers are certainly pleased with them, especially since we started our new method of hand selection. The only way to really keep these oats pure was to go right out into a growing field every year and select by hand as many heads of this Cluster type, on satisfactory straw, that we possibly could. This of course is tedious work, but by doing it every year we manage to get hand selected stock seed in this way, and by the second or third season we have several hundred bushels of seed to put out among our growers. This we keep coming on each year, so that each season we have new stock seeds available. And under this method we manage to keep this variety pretty pure. Of course, there is always some mixture due to handling, threshing, cleaning, etc. But we keep this down to a minimum, and really believe that we now have the matter pretty well under control."

A big point in favor of this "Cluster" Oats is its extreme earliness. It is very well liked in this respect. If you are in a Northern location—or if you live at a high altitude where a short-season variety of oats must be planted, here is a variety you cannot well overlook. The grain of this "Cluster" Oats is large, plump, with a medium thin hull. It usually tests 35 to 38 lbs. per measured bushel. It has been making some remarkable yields. Heads grow very compact, and are of a most decided horse-mane type. A point to watch in the handling of any grain crop is not to let it stand too long after ripe. Safest plan, particularly with an extra early oats like "Cluster" variety, is to cut it just before it reaches its quite full maturity. Under ordinary conditions of soil and weather, the straw of this variety very nicely bears up its load of grain. Some of this seed was just slightly discolored at harvest time, but quality and germination has not been injured. It is first-class Seed.

Taken all together, "Cluster" Oats has proven a very satisfactory and profitable kind of oats. Give it a trial this Spring. But don't delay ordering it. Folks waiting until later to order "Cluster" Oats—in fact, other varieties too, may be disappointed. See Price List.

"Shadeland Climax"

(A 'Tree' or 'Sprangle' Oats)

extra profits they have realized from it. We here offer you the genuine Certified Seed.

Because of the increasing demand for Shadeland Seed, and the shorter-than-usual supply this year, it was a hard task getting this stock of seed away from its growers. The only way was to pay more than others would—so we did. Yet did not pay a bit more than this seed is worth—it truly is of extra value. The high freight rate from Coast to Coast, we agree, makes prices look high. But even so, is low compared to common oats considering their value. In the best tests possible—alongside of other oats—it has come out first. First in yield—first in earliness—first in weight of grain, and withal, as beautiful white grains as is possible to grow.

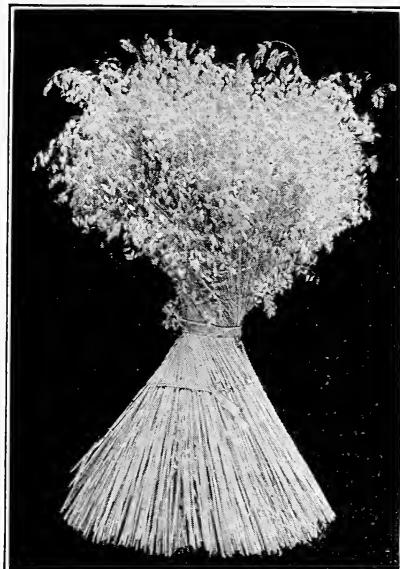
"Shadeland Climax" Oats was developed in the famous Shadeland Valley of the States of Oregon and Washington. This valley is not flat, nor is it irrigated. The land is gently rolling to hilly. An ideal section for the production of Seed Oats that are always white, heavy, strong in germination and vitality. Indeed, Oats grow to perfection in this locality, and when taken to other sections carries with it the power to produce extra heavy yields.

"Shadeland Climax" is a sprangle or tree oats, large in the berry, often showing three grains to a spikelet. The hull is thin and the berry is one of the largest and finest you ever saw. Ripens early—very early—ahead of the other oats produced where it is grown. Has a stiff straw that stands up under its burden of grain under the most trying circumstances. No oat is absolutely rust-proof, but "Shadeland Climax" from this favored section has rust-resistant qualities that make it safe from ordinary attacks when other varieties yield to rust's ravages.

Most important is the fact that "Shadeland Climax" is one of the heaviest-yielding tree oats. On tracts of hundreds of acres it has given yields of 93 bushels per acre. On smaller tracts, more than 100 bushels per acre have been harvested. Every year we have sold this seed throughout the sections we serve, "Shadeland Climax" has been making new friends for us, because of its ability to yield heavily.

Order your "Shadeland Climax" seed quickly. Supply is limited this year. It happens almost every year that several of our friends are disappointed by waiting until late to order—until we are sold out.

Customers who grow Oats—and want to grow variety that will be pleasure to look at and a surprise to their friends—and, lastly want to grow them for a profit they get from the crop—should sow "Shadeland Climax" seed from this far Northwestern section. Price is higher than our standard varieties, but not a bit higher than the real worth of such seed. See Price List.



Grains of "Shadeland Climax"—Actual Size

"Shadeland Triumph"

The quantity of this oats is so small, that it dare be offered only, as subject to unsold when orders arrive. We suggest that a second choice be mentioned. "Shadeland Triumph" is of the 'side' type. A worthy yielder, extra fancy seed, big, bold, bright grains. Has proven good for wet locations, stands up well. Is early, fast-growing, and a reliable cropper. While supply lasts, it will sell at \$2.25 per bushel, usual terms. This is something quite unusual in the seed line, hence commands a premium.

"White Russian" Seed Oats

It is because of the fine records it has made among great numbers of our customers in the past eleven years, indeed, not the quality of the actual seed itself, that we offer you "White Russian" this year. In other words, the section in North Dakota which produces this seed for us year after year, suffered severe crop damage this year because of bad weather. The seed here offered is indeed not of the high quality we would like to sell you. But it is of the White Russian strain. And many people will want it for that reason. The supply is way small compared to normal.

"White Russian" has proven a heavy yielding variety of Oats. After all, this is the practical test of any grain value—its ability to produce good yields. Note this reprint from a former Catalog:

A Pennsylvania grower of this Oats wrote last year: "I got the most remarkable results from the Russian Side Oats. This was ripe and ready to cut, just as the prolonged wet weather set in last Summer. I had to wait almost four weeks before I began to cut with the binder. In this time practically none lodged, and when I cut very little was lost through shattering—no sign of mildew." Another customer said: "My Improved White Russian did admirably well—100 binder sheaves threshed $9\frac{1}{4}$ bushels, while my other oats threshed only 5 to 6 bushels per hundred sheaves." A Connecticut man wrote: "I have the finest piece of oats in this section from the seed you sent me—they are $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high in spite of the dry weather." And a New Jersey customer: "The Oats has given the most satisfactory results. We never have had a larger or better crop."

Hardy—Stiff in the straw—Seed Oats produced in the cold Northwest grows under peculiar weather conditions, that breed into it, certain qualities of vigor and hardiness that makes it excel other seed when sown here throughout the East. This has been proven by many years actual tests. There is more stamina—more ruggedness—more life to the plants it grows, consequently more Oats to put away at harvest time. On the level prairies of North Dakota (where this seed was grown), the crops are subjected to severe storms. "Improved White Russian" stands up remarkably in such storms and is a great favorite out there for that reason. Also gained many Eastern friends on this point. Not the earliest oats, but ripens in mid-season through Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York and nearby States.

The hulled kernel of this variety is as large as that of the largest grained oats. But the hull is so very thin that the first sight of the grain makes it appear small. Investigation by hulling several grains, reveals a splendid large kernel inside. This makes for an oats of the highest feeding value.

If you want "White Russian" seed, don't delay ordering it. If you buy this seed, even though the quality of the seed itself may not please you at first sight, we do feel certain it will produce a crop that will more than please. It surely has been doing that very thing right along for hosts of our friends.



A Wonderful Crop of "White Russian" Oats (100 bu. per acre).



"Silver Mine" Seed Oats

type—yields kernels of good, bright color and thin hull. Is a variety in great favor among manufacturers of rolled oats, they being partial to it because of its thinness of hull.

The heads are of the tree or sprangle type, growing long and starting low down on the stalk. This tendency seems to prevent lodging easily. The straw is thicker and stronger than that of the average oats, hence better adapted for growth on heavy soils than many of the ordinary varieties.

"Silver Mine" is an early variety. This, together with other favorable tendencies, makes "Silver Mine" a fine variety to plant mixed with Canada Peas for early crops of feed for either hay or soiling. Farmers who feed oats in the sheaf, straw included, claim that the soft hulls, large grains and clean straw of the "Silver Mine" makes it palatable. See Price List.

The "Silver Mine" variety has earned for itself an enviable reputation. Is one of the old standard sorts. It is a very hardy as well as prolific



"Swedish Select" Seed Oats

For the moderate investment required, our "Swedish Select" seed will give its purchaser a good return.

"Swedish Select" was brought to this country from Russia, by the Department of Agriculture, in 1899. It at once became popular because of its heavy yields and other desirable characteristics. It is early, has a stiff straw that prevents lodging, and is a branching variety. A few years after its introduction to this country, Mr. G. A. Garton took it to England, and there under his care, and breeding so improved it that when it was again sown in this country it showed even greater yields.

The Bureau of Plant Industry, at Washington, in an official bulletin, said of this variety: "It has been shown that the ten-year average yield of this Oats at the Wisconsin Experiment Station was eight and one-half bushels per acre greater than other varieties. Our customers who have purchased this variety have had good results—favorable reports have come from all sections.

One characteristic of the "Swedish Select" is its great root development. This gives it power to go through with big yields on almost any kind of soils or under varied conditions. Customers having high, dry situations or clay-loam soils on which other varieties have not succeeded will do well by sowing this popular variety.

"Swedish Select" is grown with success in almost every section where oats is grown on a commercial scale. Farmers who want a branching variety of a well tried, reliable kind can safely put their trust in "Swedish Select" regardless of the acreage they want to put out. We advise sowing 3 bu. per acre. Quality is strictly first grade—germination tests almost perfect. See Price List.



"Peerless" Seed Oats

Here is an Oats at a very low price for those who want something good at a figure only a little above the cost of feed oats.

Very pleasing reports have come from customers who have used this seed during the past seven years.

"Peerless" is a regular tree or branching oats—is not the very earliest maturing variety, but is classed as an early sort. Ripens in mid-season. Our stocks are of good, heavy seed—bright color—well cleaned and sound—free from weeds—strong in germination. It will please. The stock offered came to us from Northern Illinois. See Price List for quotations. When consulting same, please consider that both the cost of bags, and the value of our Freight Paid Offers are figured in the price. These are important items, don't overlook them. If you want a good variety for a small outlay of cash, and a kind that will produce a satisfactory yield, order this "Peerless" oats. Orders must be in whole numbers of bushels, such as 5, 6, 7, 8, etc.



Seed Potatoes

nation's best seed, has supplied all the seed potatoes this list offers you, except the last lot mentioned at bottom of opposite page. Premiums have been paid to be sure of proper qualities, and we have faith in the ability of this seed to entirely please its buyers. Our Money-Back plan (page 1) applies to Seed Potatoes as well as all other offerings of this Catalog.

WHEN and HOW to ORDER SEED POTATOES: You can order at any time. Orders are booked now for Spring shipment. On such orders an advance payment of \$1.00 per sack is required when entered. **Prices are subject to change.** If they haven't changed greatly when your order arrives, all O. K.—but if they have, we must reserve the right to refund a part of the price paid, or ask you the advance. In years of such wild fluctuations, we must be very cautious. We don't speculate—never carry extra large stocks, hence must make this point clear. Maine seed is offered in the 11-peck sacks—Michigan seed in 10-peck sacks. Spring orders are usually shipped end of March or early April. Safe arrival guaranteed if shipping date is left to us. Otherwise, buyer must assume risk. See List.

—Facts on Successful Potato Production—

Sandy soils, gravelly soils, medium to light loamy soils, heavy soils if drained, are suitable for Potato growing. Deep plowing, at least 8 inches (10 inches is better) is essential for best results.

Thorough harrowing to mellow the soil, to warm it, to preserve the moisture, cutting in 7 inches deep with disk is advised.

Good seed from the extreme North (preferably from Maine) is recommended.

Soaking the Seed 2 hours in 1 lb. formalin, diluted in 30 gallons of water, will prevent scab. Seed must be dried after treatment and before cutting or planting.

Large seed pieces preferred. One or two eyes. Each piece must have a good portion of flesh to sustain it until roots are started.

Commercial fertilizer preferred to manure. As much as a ton per acre permitted if same is worked into the soil and not allowed to contact with seed pieces.

Plant deep, 3 inches where early digging is the object. 4 to 5 inches if big crop is desired.

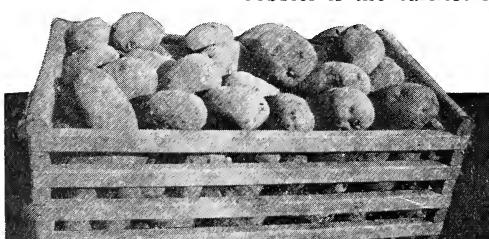
Plant 12 to 15 inches in row. Rows 3 feet apart. Machine planting is best and economical.

After planting, cultivate—cultivate—cultivate. Begin before potatoes are up, continue weekly if possible till vines are dead. Spray with Pyrox to kill pests and prevent blight and other fungous diseases.

Varieties of Seed Potatoes

(GROWN IN THE
STATE OF MAINE)

"Irish Cobbler" The best-selling variety. Fully one-half of our sales are this sort. The Irish Cobbler is the earliest standard white potato. So well known that description might be omitted. It is round to oblong in shape. Eyes are rather shallow for an early sort. There is an indent at the stem end of the potato. The cluster of the eyes at seed end is apt to be on the side of the end. These characteristics of the Cobbler will enable anyone to identify it. The Cobbler is one of the best yielders. Given rich soil and proper fertilizer it will make extraordinary crops. The foliage is strong—branching—dark green. The eating qualities of the Cobbler cannot be excelled. It is quite mealy—not only when dug early, but when kept through the following winter.



"Irish Cobblers"—Continued next page.



—“Irish Cobblers”—Continued.

The Cobbler stores safely. Though it is an early sort, its eyes remain dormant as long as the later varieties under same conditions. The keeping qualities of the Cobbler have made this variety a suitable one for commercial planting. Summing up—the Cobbler is very early—cooks well—is mealy—beautiful in shape and color—stores safely—yields enormously. See Price List.

“Green Mountain” This is probably the best known standard sort grown. It is of highest eating qualities—round to oblong—white flesh—healthy grower—heavy foliage—good keeper, retaining its good eating qualities all through the Winter. We have to offer this year fine stocks of an improved strain of this variety. Order your supply of them early. Sales are always heavy on this sort.

“State of Maine” Another standard sort, well and favorably known—oblong in shape—large in size—prolific yielder—too well known to require lengthy description.

“Sir Walter Raleigh”—“Carman No. 3” These are two favorable sorts, very similar in manner of growth. Both blossom purple—grow round to oblong in shape—fine in eating qualities—heavy yielders—ripen in mid-season.

“Early Rose”—“Early Ohio”—“Early Surprise” Three sorts so popular they need no description here. Quite often they are hard to procure in suitable quality. If in stock will be found quoted on Price List.

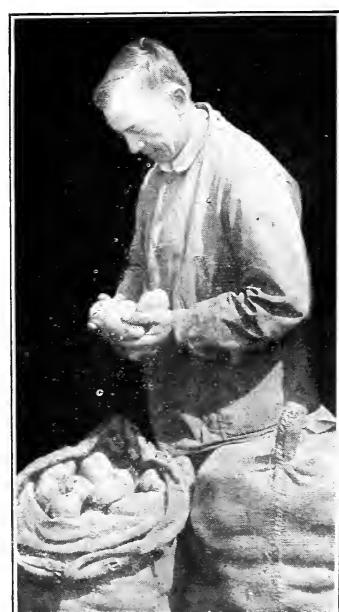
“Russett Rural” (Certified)
Grown in Michigan

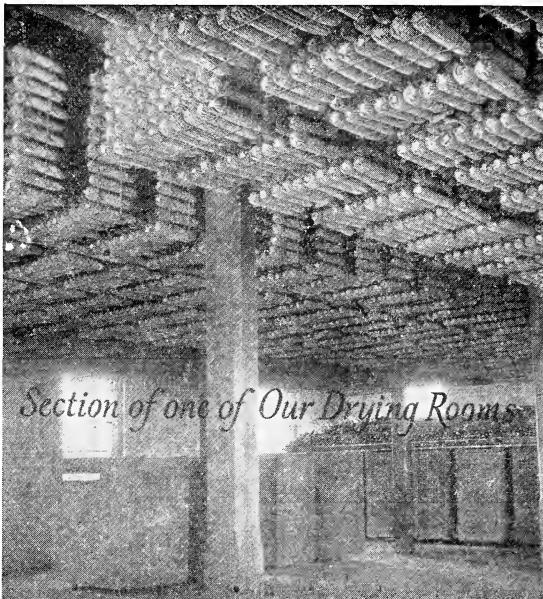
In many sections of Pennsylvania, New York, and adjoining States, this “Russett” or Russett Rural” is now produced on about as large a commercial scale as any other single late variety.

The Russett is a robust grower. The vines are stocky and thrifty. A deep-rooted potato—especially resistant to blight and drought. Apparently not as easily influenced by disease as most sorts. It is an easy potato to harvest. Is a very good keeper over Winter—will store in good shape until late into the Spring. Is of good cooking quality. And best of all—a dependable yielder of good crops of tubers.

Michigan Certified Seed—Every effort is made to better their quality each season. Every certified crop is given three close inspections. Two in the field—one in the bin. The first is made while the plant is in blossom—the second, shortly before the vines are killed by frost. The bin inspection as soon as possible after storage. Thorough search is made for the presence of diseases, and only a very small tolerance is permitted in certified crops. The highest-yielding strains are closely watched, and from them new seed-stock for the following crops is secured. Yields from this Michigan Certified Seed have been turning out very good. Each bag bears a tag showing details of the Certification.

Our customers buying seed from this stock will be altogether pleased with its quality. Results from its use will pay them. Anyone growing Russett Rurals heretofore will find a nice increase coming to him, if he will plant at least a part of his 1927 crop to this seed. See Price List.





Seed Corn

Here is a supply of good, dry, sound-germinating, healthy Seed Corn. Demand for this quality of seed will be big this year. Unfortunately the supply is not great. Quick orders are urged. Here is genuine satisfaction in Seed Corn waiting for you. Don't make it wait too long. Select your variety—order at once!

Good fertile soils, the right climate, plus careful farming—results in the fact that Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, can and does produce Seed Corn of superior quality. Such is offered on these pages. And at so little cost per acre, that **you can plant it at a lower rate than any other farm crop you grow!** True, several concerns are offering Lancaster County grown Seed Corn. True, also—there is but one which has gone to much trouble and expense, in the way of building, expensive drying racks, extra handling, heating equipment, etc., etc., to provide the best Seed Corn that this famous county produces. The list before you right now offers you the product of all that extra investment and expense.

Varieties offered in this book represent those which time has proven as reliable and dependable for planting in other sections. That they have been successful elsewhere is very evident by the fast-growing number of bushels shipped out each Spring.

It would be a pleasure to show you, Mr. Reader, the thousands of bushels of corn that are dried and cured here in our plant every season. Visitors always express surprise at its fine appearance. This year you are offered indeed, rare quality Seed Corn for such a season as the past one has been. Be quick to procure your seed from this supply. And especially this year, is it worth many times the cost of the new seed to be sure of good, sound-growing corn.

TESTED AND OF SOUND GERMINATION

Each lot of seed corn you buy here has been tested, and must show a high percentage, or it will never be shipped to you. If you wish to do so—make your own tests upon it too, after you receive it, and be free to exercise your rights under our Money-Back terms (page 1).

You gain three ways in planting Hoffman's Seed Corn. You save all bother of selecting your seed—you are sure of good, sound seed—an even stand of corn—and you will have more corn to haul in next fall—a better, more profitable crop.



“Lancaster County Sure Crop”

A Good Variety
for Crib or Silo
—or Both

“Lancaster County Sure Crop” leads our list of Seed Corn for the reason that it is the most popular corn ever sold. If readers could but see the many letters and hear the fine reports that users of this Corn have sent us, no further discussion would be needed to convince them of its superior merits. As an all-around, general purpose corn, we don't believe there is a better variety.

One farm-owner actually specified in the lease given his tenant, that “Lancaster County Sure Crop”, must be the kind of corn planted.

“Lancaster County Sure Crop” has proven, under varied conditions of soil and climate, to be a most reliable and profitable corn—offering a wider range of usefulness for either husking or ensilage purposes than other corns yet developed.

—Continued next page

"Lancaster County Sure Crop" Fills the Crib

"Lancaster County Sure Crop" corn differs in type from every other. It is an odd variety. Will never take prizes at a corn show. Doesn't conform to the standards that corn judges like to see—(Note the tendency to grow on curved rows as shown on these pictures). Nor the uniformity common to many other corns. However, it has many excellent qualities not considered at the show, that makes it a most valuable variety to grow.

Truly a Sure Cropper. Its extreme tendency to grow leafy accounts for its ability to withstand drought and other serious drawbacks. We know of no other variety so sure to produce a nice, big ear on every stalk in the field as "Lancaster County Sure Crop." Nubbins are scarce.

A Variety for Rough and Ready Culture. While this corn will do well on the richest land and respond to careful cultural methods, we want to recommend it particularly for farms not so fertile, where corn frequently fails and where the best attention can not always be given.

It will fill the Crib. Not because the ears are so thick, for there are only 16 to 20 rows of grain on each ear—but because each stalk will reliably and surely do its duty by producing a nice ear, and because the length of the ear makes up for its lack of extreme thickness.

It Shells Well. The cob is very thin. Grains are not so deep as corn experts desire, but more squarish, with no lost space between the rows; 66 to 68 lbs. of ears easily shell a bushel of grain.

Rich in Protein. No corn we know of is richer in protein than "Lancaster County Sure Crop". This has been established chemically and by practical experiment. This is indicated by the color, which is a rich yellow. When shelled, the grain has a reddish yellow cast. This color, with the great length of the ear, are among the oddities of the variety.

Matures Early. Not extremely early, but classed among the early corns. Except in adverse seasons, matures in most all Sections of Pennsylvania and Ohio, except in high mountainous locations.

Husks Easily. Among the folks who do the actual work, "Lancaster County Sure Crop" has won many friends—for this corn husks very easily, and this fact is surely commendable.

Recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Federal Investigator Hartley said here in Lancaster County:

"In my judgment, Sure Crop is the best corn for this zone under cultivation." Government tests conducted in all Eastern States, and as far West as Illinois, South Dakota and Iowa, have proven Lancaster County Sure Crop a superior yielder of good, sound, mature corn.

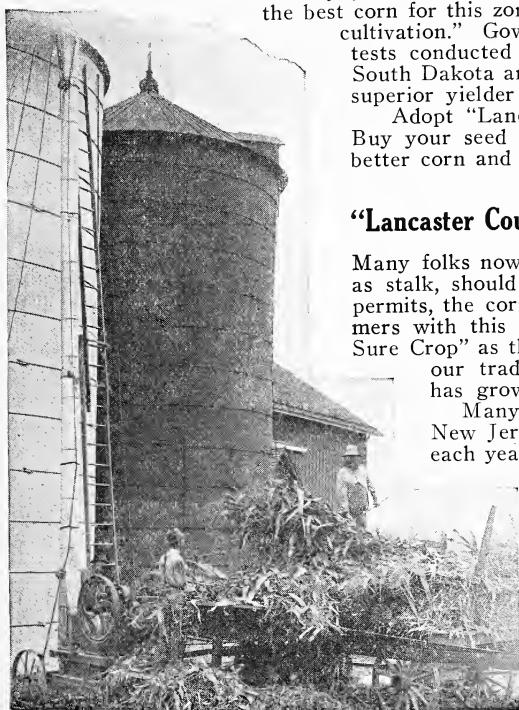
Adopt "Lancaster County Sure Crop" on your farm this year. Buy your seed from this stock, and you will be starting right for better corn and more of it next husking time. See Price List.

"Lancaster County Sure Crop" Fills the Silo

Many folks now-a-days have learned that considerable corn, as well as stalk, should go into the silo—and that where length of season permits, the corn grains should be well glazed before cutting. Farmers with this view-point are firm believers in "Lancaster County Sure Crop" as the very best corn for this purpose. Because of this, our trade in this Sure Crop variety for ensilage purposes has grown to immense proportions.

Many large dairymen throughout Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Ohio and the adjoining States, now depend each year upon this variety—and our Lancaster County grown seed—for their silos. Farm Bureaus of the East have become acquainted with the merit of this variety—its rich protein content and nutritive value as compared to other silage corns.

"Lancaster County Sure Crop" grows quite tall—is very leafy—develops early—withstanding drought—will develop corn well to the North—makes a richer ensilage than most other varieties. You will be pleased with "Lancaster County Sure Crop" as a silo-filling corn. Adopting it on your place this Spring for either silo or husking use, will prove to be a good investment.



"White Cap Yellow Dent"

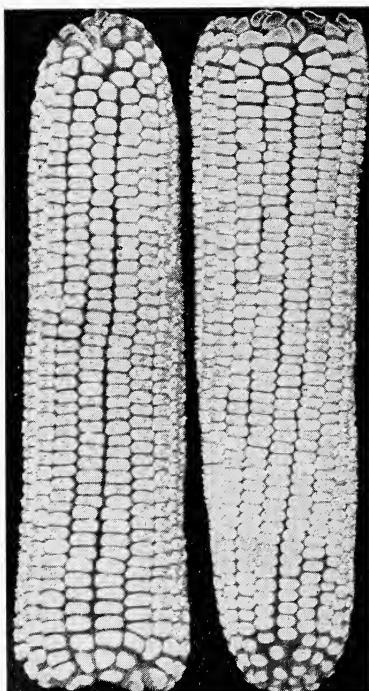
Here is a strain of White Cap Yellow Dent Corn that has met with unusual favor. It is the best looking and the best yielding, of any of the White Cap Corns we have known. The variety differs from every other on our list. Ears appear white—that is the exposed parts of the grains when on the cob, show white. But when shelled, the sides of the grain show yellow—indeed richer, more healthy looking than we have ever noticed on a white cap strain. The originator and producer of a part of our supply of this strain is a local man, Mr. D. M. Landis. He is a young, successful Lancaster County farmer, who has applied to corn breeding, selection and production, much patient labor and deep study with very gratifying results.

A PRIZE-WINNING STRAIN

With this corn, Mr. Landis has captured many first prizes at various Corn Shows over the country—Local Shows as well as National Shows. In many of the past year's exhibits, at Harrisburg, Mr. Landis has been taking first prizes in his class. Besides its ability for winning prizes, this White Cap Yellow Dent is a

HEAVY YIELDER OF SOLID EARS

The percentage of shelled corn to ear corn is



Ears of "White Cap Yellow Dent"

very pleasing. Rows of grain are very closely set on the cob. Ears thus form very compactly. Cob is not large. Ears therefore of moderate thickness—20 to 24 rows of grain. Grains are of good length as well as width.

DOESN'T REQUIRE RICHEST SOILS

This point is greatly in favor of this variety. It will respond, of course, with heavy crops planted on the richest soils; but does much better than the ordinary on soils of just average fertility. "White Cap Yellow Dent" is rapidly coming into favor, on account of its heavy yielding qualities and being suited for soils of medium fertility.

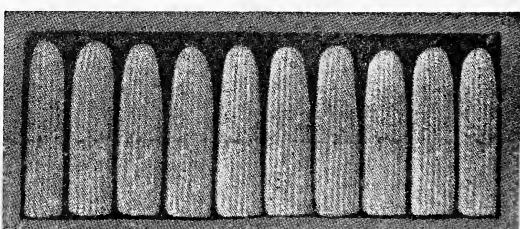
MATURES EARLY

In New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, southern New York, and all States South, excepting in mountainous sections and higher altitudes, White Cap Yellow Dent should mature. Makes good size ears. Each stalk produces a good ear—which has much to do with the value of any variety.

"White Cap" corns are being more widely used each year because of their heavy yielding qualities and their ability to do well on soils of just medium richness. This strain we offer is a very true type—early enough and productive enough for the most critical farmer—indeed, ranks among the most valuable types we have ever offered. Anyone who has met with disappointment in other strains of White Cap tried out, will find satisfaction and profit in this strain. Early orders are urged—demand will be heavy and may absorb the supply quickly.

"Johnson County White"

"Johnson County White" has taken the Grand Champion Shows. (The picture shows the Grand Champion ears at one of the Chicago Shows. The ears are almost perfect in their formation. This is not an early corn—in fact, a late variety—requires full season. **Does Not Require Rich Soil.** "Johnson County White" will prove a profitable cropper where climate will permit, and doesn't require the best kind of soil to do it. Will produce larger crops than the large-eared yellow corns under such conditions. "Johnson County White" is often used for silo purposes and gives splendid results. See Price List.



"Long's Champion Yellow Dent"

This is a much improved strain from the Long's Champion Yellow Dent sold by us some years back. Careful handling and selection by our growers has resulted in a corn greatly superior in many ways. This strain now matures earlier—has richer yellow color than formerly—a deeper grain—a smoother ear has been bred. None of the productive ability of the variety has been lost. This is just the corn for those in search of large-eared, deep-grained varieties. In considering such varieties, customers will please note that large-eared, yellow corns require richer land, more careful culture, and a longer season than do smaller-eared sorts.

Long's Champion is the corn for the ambitious farmer who wants to do something big and unusual in corn growing. He can't depend on our seed alone. But if he will fertilize his land, prepare it well, see that there is a full, even stand—and cultivate after he has the stand, he will grow a crop that will please him, profit him, and astonish his friends. Long's Champion can be made to yield 100 bushels shelled corn per acre in good hands. Ears have good thickness—good length—often weigh two pounds. The rich yellow grains have depth and width—a good ear is truly a mass of corn.

"Long's Champion" for the Silo. It is fast becoming a favorite ensilage corn. Very popular in the Northern and New England States especially. Rich in feeding value. Produces extra heavy tonnage. Is preferred by many to the regular silage varieties. See Price List.

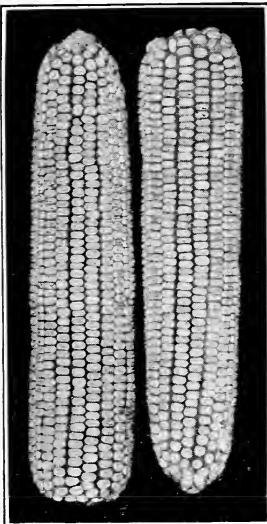
"Reid's Yellow Dent"

A popular leader among the straight yellow cribbing corns. "Reid's Yellow Dent" is a first-rate, all around, practical variety of yellow corn. Ears are medium in length—**cob** is red and **very thin**. Grains are deep. Rows run very regular from end to end—and are set very closely on cob—there couldn't be a more compact ear. Reid's fills out well at both tip and butt. Few corns show such a big proportion of shelled grain to cob. It is early corn. Not quite early enough for the Northern exposed slopes of Pennsylvania Mountain sections, but will mature nicely elsewhere in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio, New Jersey, Virginia, and West Virginia. It is suitable alike for land that is only moderately fertile, as well as for rich soils.

Each Reid's stalk produces a good solid ear. Reid's is strictly a yellow corn—both shelled and on ear. The fodder is medium to tall—it is leafy. This is desirable in case of prolonged drought. Reid's has been grown on the Hoffman Homestead Farm for many years with very good success. If your land is of the average kind—neither extremely rich nor extremely poor—and your season of average length you need not hesitate to plant Reid's Yellow Dent. Order your Reid's Yellow Dent early—we always sell out. See Price List.



"Long's Champion Yellow Dent"



Reid's Yellow Dent"

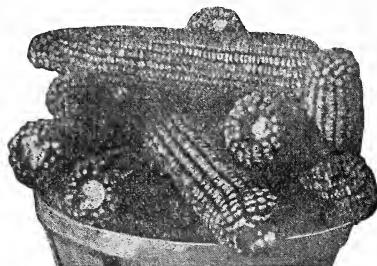
FLINT CORN

"Extra Early Yellow Flint" No lengthy descriptions are necessary for any of these four Flint Corns. All of them have proven valuable kinds. Like its name indicates, "Extra Early Yellow" is quite early in maturity. Grows a nice size ear. Good, plump grain. See Price List.

"King Philip Flint" This is a well-liked variety in many Northern sections. Grain is of a reddish color, of good size. Produces nice size ears. Fills out well. See Price List.

"White Flint" The only white variety of Flint Corn on our list. Preferred by many in places where they can't mature the white dent varieties. Matures early. Supplies of all these Flint varieties are limited. Early orders are advised.

"Longfellow Yellow Flint" This is an eight-rowed variety, making ears ten to fifteen inches in length, that can be grown where seasons are too short for the early dent varieties. It is productive, often yielding two ears to a stalk. Can at some places be planted as late as July 1st and mature a fine crop. Sold shelled only. We offer fine quality seed of this well-liked variety. See List.



Ears of "Improved Leaming"

"Improved Leaming" (Please don't confuse this variety with the "Early Leaming"—a small-eared, extra-early corn—offered below. "Improved Leaming" is a very reliable corn for rough and ready culture. It is adapted to most any soil and climate. Rich, yellow-wedge-shaped grain of good depth, red cob of moderate size, ears rather tapering in shape. Rows number about 16 to 20. Ears are medium long. Fodder has numerous wide leaves. Stalks are thick and not as tall as some other varieties. On rich land two ears are often produced on a stalk. Land of less fertility, mostly grows creditable ears of nice corn. "Improved Leaming" fills well at tip and butt—little space is between the rows. It is favorite at the Experiment Stations. This variety will respond wonderfully on the best corn farms and will give surprising results on farms where corn is not usually a successful crop. See Price List.

"Early Leaming" The earliest variety on our list—will mature in 90 days. This is the genuine, small-eared, early variety. Of course, not the most attractive variety on our list, because of the short season in which it develops. The grains are of good size, cobs small, borne low down on the stalk. Color is a rich yellow—not surpassed by any other sort on our list in this respect. This variety will do well even north of Pennsylvania, and if planted in time will succeed in high altitudes. Where season will afford it, we would prefer the other kinds offered.

"Red Cob White Ensilage"

This is a white corn—grows on a red cob. It is a very popular, special ensilage, as well as fodder corn. We have been selling it for the past nine years, and have been receiving uniformly very good reports from the trade.

"Red Cob White Ensilage" is sweet—tender—juicy, has short joints, abundance of leaves, and grows to a good height. It is leafy throughout its length and yields an almost unbelievable tonnage of either ensilage or fodder.

"Red Cob White Ensilage" may be depended upon anywhere. In the North and wherever seasons are short, the ears will not fully mature. Where the seasons are average length to long, Red Cob White will mature considerable grain. Our stock is carefully cleaned, and tested for sound germination. See Price List.

You might care to read some of the reports from users of Red Cob White Ensilage:

NEW YORK—"As usual, your RED COB ensilage corn has given satisfaction."

"One 7-acre field of your Red Cob White Ensilage produced one-third more fodder than a 9-acre field of another variety."

OHIO—"We are better pleased every year with your Red Cob. Its germination properties can't be beat."

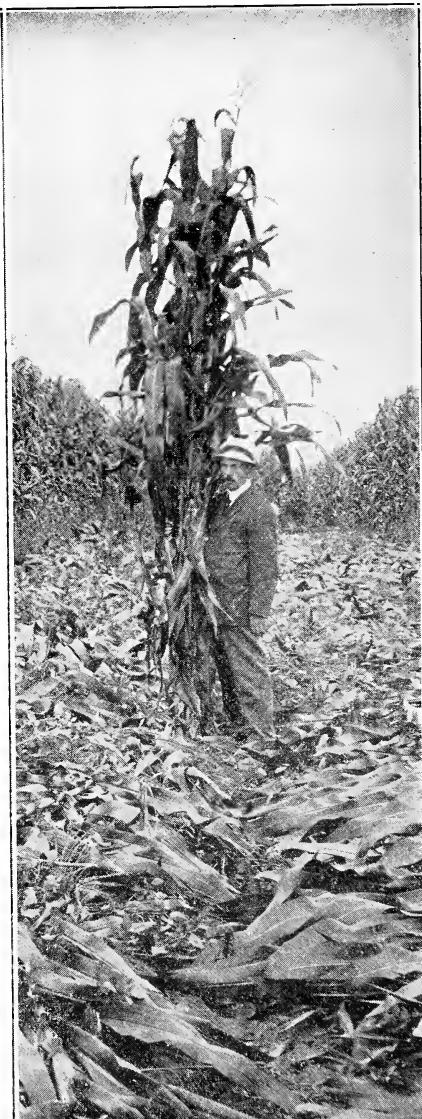
"Your Red Cob Ensilage is preferred here to any other—the acreage for the coming season will be much larger than last." PENNSYLVANIA—"That Red Cob Ensilage corn was certainly great stuff. It filled both silos—and I couldn't use all there was, I gave 5 acres of it away to my neighbors."

WISCONSIN—"The 'Shadeland Climax' Oats is a wonder, and the corn 'Red Cob White Ensilage' I can't write enough about. I grew the best and tallest corn around this part of the country—it measured 12 ft. high."

MASSACHUSETTS—"The field of Fodder Corn that received first premium at our County Fair was grown from your Red Cob seed. It grows larger, has more ears and leaves than any other variety."

MAINE—"We consider your Red Cob Ensilage far ahead of any corn now grown. It always grows perfectly and gives satisfaction."

"Eureka Ensilage" Corn This is another special Silage Corn. Grows to great height and is very leafy. A favorite variety in many sections where the Silo must provide feed for an extra long time. "Eureka" surely gives tonnage. But some authorities prefer "Red Cob White" to "Eureka" for its ability to come nearer to maturity in the more Northerly locations. This "Eureka" seed is not grown here in Lancaster County—comes from farther South. Sometimes we do not have "Eureka" to offer. If in stock will be found quoted on Price List.



"Red Cob White Ensilage"



Grass Seeds for Pastures, etc.

Any Special Mixture You Want

mixtures are compounded every year for folks who want to follow a certain formula. Don't hesitate asking, we'll be glad to serve you in this manner.

Kentucky Blue Grass

The most important cultivated pasture grass in the United States. Palatable and nutritious, produces fine pasture. Suitable for all the Eastern and Northern States. Sown Spring or Fall.

Kentucky Blue Grass is a very hardy perennial grass. Produces an abundance of running rootstocks, by which it propagates readily. Does especially well in limestone soils. In general it is a low growing grass when compared to some other grasses—rarely exceeding two feet in height. Kentucky Blue does not grow as rapidly as some grasses and it is a good practice to sow other grasses along with it—especially where a pasture plot is desired as soon as possible. Sow about 40 lbs. per acre. Fourteen pounds is sold as a bushel.

Used for lawns Kentucky Blue produces a good sod. However, our Lawn Grass Mixture (see page 24) is preferred for lawn purposes. It has other ingredients that are helpful. See List.

Red Top

No grass will grow under a greater variety of conditions than Red Top. It is about the best wet-land variety. In soils that lack lime, Red Top comes through nicely. Is very resistant to drought. A vigorous grower and will serve in a short time where a turf is desired.

Red Top may be sown either Spring or Fall. It matures about the same time as timothy. When once well started will spread out and supplant other grasses. It is, however, not hard to destroy when necessary. Succeeds on most any soil. It grows very well on 'sour' soils. In certain sections of New England, Red Top is the principal hay plant sown.

This grass is very valuable in most any pasture mixture, being a sure and steady grower. Oftentimes is used along with Blue Grass for lawn seed mixtures. For field use, sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre. Our seed sells as 32 pounds to the bushel. See Price List.

Orchard Grass

Valuable for either hay crops or pasture purposes. Succulent and nourishing, more leafy and of greater length than many other grasses. Is early—ripens three weeks ahead of Timothy. Furnishes the first green grass in the Spring, and lasts well until Fall. It will last for years. When closely cropped it grows up quickly, and is ready for grazing again within two weeks. Orchard grass will stand drought and is hardy. Thrives well on practically all soils. Orchard grass makes the most nutritious hay if cut when in bloom—but if allowed to become old before cutting, it is too woody. It is the nature of Orchard Grass to grow in tufts or bunches. Sow about 30 pounds per acre. We sell 14 pounds for a bushel. See Price List.

Meadow Fescue

Sometimes called English Blue Grass—but is not at all like our Kentucky Blue or Canada Blue Grass. One of the best natural or permanent Meadow Grasses. Very fine for hay—eaten by all stock and is a nourishing feed. Grows from two to three feet high—but not in tufts like Orchard Grass. Thrives anywhere in the North. Very hardy. Does well on almost all soils—probably does its best on low, damp locations. Comes into use early and lasts the full season. Roots penetrate deeply 12 to 15 inches, it takes extremely dry weather to affect it. Has some valuable traits as a fertilizer. Will endure severe freezing. Sow about forty pounds to the acre. Twenty-four pounds is sold as one bushel. See Price List.

Canada Blue Grass

Grows much like Kentucky Blue, but coarser, more rapidly—is shorter, and a more wiry grass. Will thrive where Kentucky Blue will not. Makes less feed per acre. Canada Blue is suited to high, dry situations and rocky soil, also under trees. Does not make a good turf, having more stems and less forage. Grows from one to two feet high. Fourteen pounds mean one bushel. See Price List.

English Rye Grass

Generally called Perennial Rye Grass. This is a quick-growing grass, suitable for mixtures, good, quick, nutritious grazing. Stands close cropping, recovers quickly after cutting. The hay is eaten by all live stock. The leaves are abundant and the whole plant nutritious. Sow Spring or Fall—40 to 50 pounds per acre. 24 pounds sold as a bushel. See Price List.

(Grass Seeds—Continued from Page 23.)

Pacey's Rye Grass Very similar to the English or Perennial Rye Grass, except that it is more of a dwarf plant—does not grow quite so tall. However, is a quick and sure grower. Superior to the English Rye for lawns or fine pastures. See Price List.

Bromus Inermis This grass came originally from Russia. Now grown largely in the West. Is a perennial grass—stands for years. Wants a rich soil for best results. Sown from early Spring to late Fall. Withstands heat, drought and frost. Valuable for pasture and hay. Relished by cattle and all stock. Roots deeply—thus enabled to thrive on the driest soils. Sow two to three bushels per acre. Fourteen pounds is sold as a bushel. See Price List.

Tall Meadow Oats Grass Here is a tall, rank grass that may be grown on inferior soils. Grows quickly—make a good hay or pasture. Hardy—lasts for years. Deeply rooted—withstanding drought. Becomes green early in the Spring—remains green late in the Fall. We sell 14 lbs. per bushel. Sow from 2 to 3 bushels per acre. This is a valuable grass in mixtures. It is especially adapted to be sown with Orchard Grass, Red Top, Clover and similar grasses. Prices—See Price List.

—Sow "Hoffman's Lawn Grass" Seed—

If it were possible for you to go see the many splendid lawns that were sown to this Mixture—no further reading would be necessary. It has given truly splendid results. It is composed of close-growing, fine-leaved, hardy grasses, that will live through the most severe Winters, stand steady use, and keep its good appearance. The most expensive grasses are included, and this mixture, if carefully seeded on well prepared soil, will produce a most beautiful sward—even fine in texture—rich green in color.

Lawn can be seeded at any time from Spring to Fall. Weather, however, is apt to be the most favorable to seeding very early in the Spring or early Fall. One pound of seed will reach for about two hundred square feet if soil is thoroughly pulverized and in mellow condition. When soil conditions are not strictly ideal, heavier seeding is advised. We advise that seed be raked in slightly so that it will be covered from one-fourth to one-half inch. After seeding, the soil should be pressed down firmly.

Experience has proven that the use of this mixture is superior to that of any one grass alone—it is much more sure, and better all around in results obtained. You can sow Hoffman's Lawn Grass Seed with absolute assurance that you are using the very best to be had. See Price List.

Permanent Hay and Pasture Mixture

There are farms in every community that have land—now left idle because of difficulty in farming—too rocky, too steep, too small or too wet, to be farmed in the regular rotation.

If it happens that any part of your farm is on this order—don't let it lay idle any longer. Put it to work for you—here is a mixture of various pasture grasses, that if seeded to such patches of land—can be made to produce hay or pasture in profitable quantity for several years. A good tonnage of hay can be realized, in addition to the added pasture you would thus be gaining. On the whole, you would realize a nice rate of income on your investment.

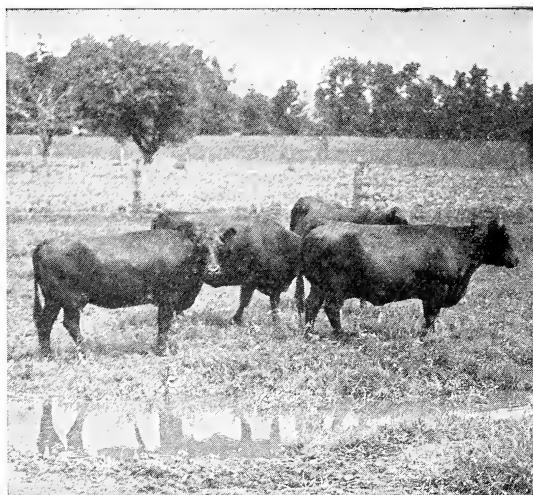
These mixtures are made up of various grasses—ten to a dozen of them—blended in proper proportions. The highest authorities have been consulted and our practical experi-



For well-drained upland sowing—HIGHLAND MIXTURE

ence followed. Varieties are used that will make a succession of grasses to be cut or pastured the first season. If the seed is sown carefully, under reasonably good conditions, pasturing may begin early in the Summer and last until late Fall. A large proportion of the grasses are of a permanent nature and a field once firmly established will last for many years. In these mixtures are contained the Blue Grasses, Herd's Grass or Red Top, some of the Rye Grasses and fescues, other permanent pasture grasses, some timothy and certain small portions of some of the clovers—altogether making up a well-balanced formula, giving very good satisfaction.

Either the Highland or Lowland mixtures are recommended for either Spring or Fall sowing. Use 30 to 35 pounds per acre. Thirty-two pounds is sold as a bushel. See Price List.



For Lowlands, Meadows, Etc.—LOWLAND MIXTURE

ALWAYS KEEP IN MIND—about our prices including "Free Bags" and "Prepaid Freight"—this is important. See last page for details.

Bearded Barley The variety here described was developed by the Wisconsin Experiment Station, and has clearly shown its ability to outdo other varieties. Not only does it excel in its home State, but Wisconsin Pedigree Barley has been outyielding other strains throughout various sections where it has been grown. Increases of 5 to 8 bushels per acre have been observed. On one farm, its yield was very close to the 45-bushel per acre mark.

Wisconsin Pedigree is a 6-row barley. This strain is stiffer in the straw than many other types. Stands up very well. A vigorous grower. Stands taller than most barleys—stalks of 4½ feet to nearly 5 feet high. Ripens uniformly—heads fill well—develop fully. The heads are large, and unusually long. The grain is of good color and plump—heavy—and sound.

Barley will do well most anywhere from the Canadian border to the States far South. In the Eastern and more Southern States, it will deteriorate, unless seed is brought from the North at short intervals. Barley will do well on land too poor for many other grain crops. It will outyield wheat in many sections and the grain is invaluable for all kinds of stock. Barley should be sown as early as Oats if possible, for the best results, but barley will stand late planting better than Oats. The Wisconsin Pedigree Barley described above is leading other types in feeding qualities. Sow about 2 bu. per acre. See Price List.

Beardless Barley Although it produces less grain than bearded barley, some prefer Beardless Barley as a nurse crop for Alfalfa. We sometimes have Beardless to offer—but it is very hard to secure. When not quoted on Price List, we cannot supply it.

Spring Wheat ("Marquis" Variety). Government authorities recommend this variety, both for yielding ability and good flour-making qualities. We have been discouraging the growing of Spring Wheat, except in higher portions of Pennsylvania and in the States to the North. We believe this Marquis variety will do further South—knowing that it has succeeded where other kinds of Spring Wheat failed. One reason that Marquis does better than other Spring varieties is that it is earlier by ten days than the others and not nearly as subject to rust and disease. Marquis makes a beautiful grain—somewhat smaller than our ordinary Winter wheats. Our Marquis seed comes from Minnesota, which means that our seed besides being pure and clean, has all the inherited tendencies of the Northwest—earliest—hardiness and productiveness. See Price List.

Spring Rye This crop is used to produce grain, and also used to sow with other grains for Spring pastures and soiling purposes, as well as for nurse crops. Spring Rye should be seeded early, same as oats. Seed should be brought from the North, as seed produced here deteriorates rapidly. Spring Rye is not quite as plump in the grain as Winter Rye—otherwise very similar in all respects except that it does not usually attain as great height. See Price List.

Speltz or Emmer Speltz is adapted to a wide range of soil and climate. It resists almost any extreme of weather. Speltz is readily eaten by all kinds of stock—especially adapted for feed to cows. Speltz should be mixed, however, with bran shorts to give best results. Speltz is also valuable as a hog feed, and may too be fed with other feed to horses.

A wonderful drought resister. Ripens early. Does not yield to rust or smut like other grains. Not readily damaged by harvest rains. Thrives on poor land, stony ground. Sow two bushels per acre—handle the crop all through about the same as you handle Oats. See Price List.

Buckwheat A valuable crop for soil improvement as well as the production of grain. Will thrive on very poor land—in fact where hardly anything else will grow. Very popular in Northern and mountainous sections. It is used to a great extent for bees. Yield in grain and straw is heavy, even on thin soils. Buckwheat flour is very valuable human food. Buckwheat middlings have high protein content and are much in demand for dairy feed. Buckwheat in the grain is an attractive poultry feed—also a good fattening feed for hogs. Wherever there is a possibility of another crop failing, Buckwheat Seed should be kept on hand for quick seeding. May be sown broadcast, and covered with a smoothing harrow. It is a sure 'catch' crop. Besides producing heavy crops on poor soils, it must be remembered that Buckwheat is not hard on land.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT is the kind mostly used—large grain—brownish color—good yielder. We can sometimes also offer the Silver Hull variety. See Price List.

Seed Grains—for Spring Planting



Canada Field Peas

"Peas could be made to bring more nitrogen to the soils of this country every year than is now purchased annually by the farmers at the cost of millions." Year Book of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Such a statement, from so reliable a source, gives progressive farmers something to think about. Different from the grain crops, which 'take away' from the soil, peas will return its much-needed nitrogen. Rank next to the Clovers in soil-building elements, and can be grown under most any condition of soil or climate. Large dairymen and stock feeders are using Canada Peas extensively each Spring for purposes of hay, soiling and pasture.

Canada Peas differ from Soys and Cow Peas in that the latter are warm weather plants and under no circumstances may be planted until the soil is warm, which is usually after the corn planting season. Canada Peas are a cool weather plant and one of the earliest that may be put out safely in the Spring. Just as soon as the frost is out of the ground and the soil can be fitted you can plant your Canada Peas.

FINE FOR EARLY GREEN FEED

In a very short time after planting the ground is covered with green. The most popular method among dairymen is to plant Canada Peas with an early variety of oats, the planting to be done early as possible, $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels of Canada Peas with the same quantity of oats. Peas and oats may be mixed and sowed together. However, careful dairymen sow each separately and claim surer results for their trouble. The Peas should be drilled first 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Then the oats should be drilled $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep. The deeper planting of the Peas will protect the latter in case very dry Spring weather is met with. If Peas are planted alone $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels are required, if drilled; 3 bushels if broadcasted and harrowed in.

The growth of Peas planted alone is upright for a time, after which it falls and completes its growth in a prostrate position. It is because of this habit that it is preferable to plant with oats, which serves to support the vines and makes the crop more palatable and more accessible.

Canada Peas make an abundant pasture for hogs, sheep and cattle. However, it is wasteful to feed in this way, as trampling of stock destroys much of the growth. The most economical way is to let the growth become tall, when the mixture of oats and peas should be mowed and either fed green or made into hay. The cuttings should take place when the oats is comparatively green and the peas have begun to form pods. This makes the very finest hay, or if fed green the very best green fodder that can be offered to any kind of live stock. After this cutting a new growth will be made that may either be turned under with the plow or pastured.

The Canada Pea part of the hay is rich in protein and contains the other ingredients of Cow Pea and Soy Bean fodder. There is no other method of producing so quickly a growth of such valuable feed in the fore part of the Summer as Canada Peas and Oats.

CANADA PEAS A LEGUME—IMPROVING THE SOIL THAT GROWS THEM

Nitrogen is gathered in sufficient quantity for its own growth and leaves deposits in the soil for the benefit of the crops to follow.

Large quantities of Farmogerm are sold each season to inoculate the Canada Pea Seed.

Read Farmogerm, page 2. Inoculating with Farmogerm increases the growth of the Pea crop and adds to the value of the next crop to follow on this same ground.

AMERICAN GROWN SEED IS PREFERRED for Planting. We have on hand large stocks of No. 1 stock, high in germination that were grown in Northern Michigan, noted for fine seed peas.

CANADA PEAS AND OATS MIXED are a decidedly profitable crop from every point of view. We urge our customers, not now familiar with them, to give same a trial. Arrange your plans early so you can sow early. Get your seed at once.

THE RIGHT VARIETY OF OATS should be sown with Canada Peas. We recommend "Peerless" and "Silver Mine" varieties. Both are early—not too thick-walled, and yet strong enough to support the vines. See Oats section of Catalog for description and Price List for quotations.

50c. to 60c. an Acre for New Seed Corn

Don't forget when you plant new seed **you save your own!** From the price of a bushel of our seed corn, take off the value of the bushel of your corn you would have planted. Then divide by eight—for the bushel will plant about eight acres for you. There you have just what the new seed costs you—certainly not much. And then you're sure of good, sound seed—of more corn to haul in next Fall—and you don't have to bother selecting your seed. Such Seed Corn will pay you—especially this year.



Canada Peas and Oats

Soy Beans

This is the year to start with Soy Beans. Price of Seed is attractive, its quality good. Soy Beans will furnish cheaply, the protein you are paying fancy prices for in cotton-seed-meal, bran and other protein feeds. A sure crop, easy to plan for, easy to grow, succeeds on most any soil—even where other legumes won't grow, valuable for forage, improves the land when properly inoculated. Read "Facts about Soy Beans" (page 30). **Varieties of Soy Beans** here described are the standard kinds—usually in stock. Price Lists issued throughout the season will quote the varieties then for sale, and may also quote certain other worthy varieties not described here. Good qualities of Soy Bean seed are offered.

"Wilson Black" (Sometimes called "Early Wilson"). The favorite Soy Bean among Eastern farmers—better liked each year as a general-purpose variety. It is one of the best for hay and bean production and for the silo. On account of its wonderful growth and slender stems and branches, the "Wilson Black" variety makes the finest hay. On poor ground "Wilson Blacks" will grow four feet tall, and on fertile ground they will get as tall as six feet. We think Wilsons will make a little more hay, and hay of a little better quality than other varieties. This variety is early enough to mature beans in the Southern half of Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey and States to the South. The Wilsons will do well on poor soils. We would give it good soil to produce forage—poor soil to produce beans. The Wilson is medium size, jet-black bean. Will easily yield 20 bu. beans per acre—yields above 30 bu. per acre have been secured. Beginners not sure as to the variety they should start will do well to choose on the "Wilson Blacks". It is a great variety for hay, forage, soiling, and green manuring. See Price List.

"Virginia" Nowadays used more than ever. A brown, rather flat, oblong bean—suited for Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, and Southern sections of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio. Productive of beans—makes a good forage growth. See Price List.

"Mammoth Yellow" This variety will not mature beans in sections north of Virginia. It is grown very largely in the South. It may be grown on soil so barren that other crops will die for want of fertility. "Mammoth Yellows" make a tall growth—coarser in its texture than the other sorts. This makes them valuable for Northern culture to plant with corn for silage or to plant expressly to plow under for soil improvement. See Price List.

"Manchu" This variety has been used throughout Pennsylvania, and especially the mid-western States—Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, for the past several seasons. As a general all-purpose bean, it has few rivals. In fact, in some of the more Western States just mentioned, stands at the head of the list of popular kinds of Soy Beans. The seed of the Manchu variety is of medium size, yellow in color, with a sort of small, dark-brown or blackish mark where it was fastened to the pod. A noticed trait of the Manchu is that it don't shatter or shell out its seed so easily as many other sorts. Produces seed at a heavier rate than some kinds. For forage is a valuable kind—grows tall—erect and bushy—the foliage well covers the plant. Is popular as a variety for hogging down. Matures the beans in about 110 days of normal season. Manchu has already gained much popularity, and holds further promise of being a still more widely used variety. See Price List.

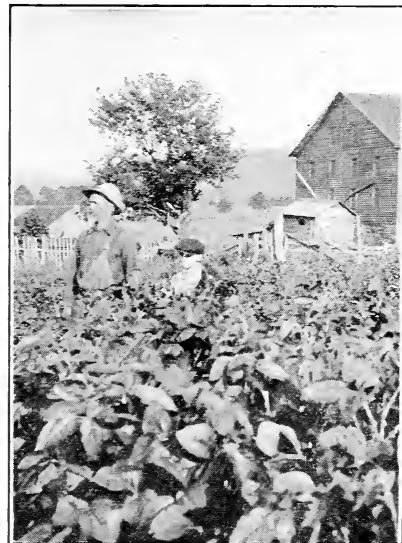
"Early Yellow" or "Ito San" This is a yellow bean. The earliest variety on our list. This sort will produce hay of fine texture—probably not as great a quantity of hay as some of the slightly later kinds. Yields heavily of beans. Will mature in the high altitudes of Pennsylvania, and in the States of New York and Michigan. After the crop of beans has been threshed, the straw will be equal to Clover hay in feeding value. See Price List.

"Medium Brown" or "Ohio 9035" Our section of Pennsylvania matures them very nicely. This Medium Brown is a prolific producer of beans—also valuable as a forage variety. A popular sort to mix with your silage. See Price List.

"Early Brown" This is an early sort, suitable for late planting. It is a double-purpose sort, producing fine top growth and an abundance of beans. Will do well as a catch crop. Can mature beans quite to the North when allowed full season there. See Price List.

"Medium Green" This is another double-purpose Soy for the North. If planted early, beans will mature well to the North of our State. Medium Green has excellent qualities as a good all-around variety, and is especially well liked for its use as a forage producer. See Price List.

"Mixed Soy Beans" Sometimes small lots of Beans are blended, and called "Mixed Soy Beans." For a cover crop to turn under, these will serve you well—also save you a little in their cost. They are of good quality—just as strong in germination as the straight varieties. See Price List.



How to Grow Soy Beans

Growing Soys needs little more attention than growing the old standard crops—and they are not nearly as difficult to grow as Alfalfa. We give the following directions:

1. **PREPARE YOUR SOIL WELL**—just as you should for corn. Try to kill the weeds—especially if you are going to broadcast instead of plant in rows. Frequent cultivation in advance of planting season will accomplish weed killing.

2. **DON'T PLANT TOO EARLY.** The soil must be warm. A week or ten days after ideal conditions for corn is usually the safe time. Soys will rot in cold, wet soil, but will grow quickly in a warm seed bed. Planting Soys is permissible until early July, other conditions being favorable.

3. **DON'T PLANT DEEP.** $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches is nearer right than any other depth. One inch may do and two inches does not mean failure.

4. **INOCULATION.** To get the full benefit from growing Soy Beans you must inoculate the seed. The gathering of nitrogen from the air by the roots will not take place unless you supply the germ to start the action. Soil from another Soy Bean field may be used. It is, however, most certain and more economical to use commercial inoculation for the purpose. We believe "Farmogerm" to be the best inoculation in the market and we highly recommend it. See page 2. "Farmogerm" is applied right to the seed before it is planted. It takes only a few minutes and the process is simple. The nitrogen gathered from the air and deposited in the soil in excess of the plant's requirement is worth every bit of expense connected with growing Soy Beans, so that the top growth of hay and beans with their high percentage of protein is clear profit.

5. **PLANT EITHER IN ROWS OR BROADCAST.** If you broadcast by hand and work in with a harrow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels are required. If drilled in with a drill with all holes open, $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels are sufficient. You must be sure to kill weeds ahead of planting time if you broadcast. As a rule, planting in rows is preferable, whether you want to grow the beans or produce hay, green fodder, silage, or if you want to turn under for soil improvement. Planting in rows saves seed and permits cultivation. You will have to cultivate as often as you do corn. Plantings are made with rows 20 to 36 inches apart and two to three inches apart on the row. Twenty to thirty pounds per acre needed by this method, depending upon exact width of rows apart and upon size of variety of Soy. The most successful Soy men we know grow in rows as close as twenty inches apart. You must plan your method of cultivation in connection with width of rows.

6. **HOW TO PLANT THEM.** Nearly every corn planter can be adapted to plant Soys by getting a special disc. Grain drills, however, are used more frequently. A nine-hole or a twelve-hole can easily be adapted for rapid work by plugging two out of every three holes. A nine-hole drill will plant three rows at a time. A twelve-hole drill will plant four rows at a time.

7. **HARVESTING.** To make good Soy Bean hay—cut when half the pods are full grown and when top leaves begin to turn yellow. Cut them when there is no dew. Let lie in swaths until leaves are wilted, but not brittle. Rake early in windrows, but let them thoroughly cure for several days. Then put them in small cocks and allow several more days. Prevent loss of leaves as far as possible.

8. **FOR SOYS.** Let stand until half the pods are dry and most of the leaves have fallen off. Same may be handled as advised above for hay. The old self rake is used by some for cutting. It gathers the stalks in convenient open bunches and permits gathering with but a slight loss from shattering. Haul to barn or stack.

9. **THRESHING.** This may be done by flail or by grain threshers. If the Soy Beans are for seed, care must be taken not to crack or split them. The removal of the concaves in the grain threshers is necessary. Special Soy Bean threshers can be bought.

10. **USES OF SOYS**—are fully, though briefly mentioned in the following "Facts about Soy Beans."



Soy Beans and Corn for Silage

FACTS ABOUT SOY BEANS

Soy Beans have a higher protein content than oil meal, pound for pound.

You can grow 20 to 30 bushels Soy Beans per acre on poor ground.

One bushel Soy Beans contains as much digestible protein and as much digestible fat as six bushels of oats, or four bushels of corn meal, or six bushels corn and cob meal.

Ground Soy Beans are greedily eaten by all stock, are easily digested, have a tonic effect whether fed by itself or mixed with other feed.

Soy Bean hay cut before beans have ripened is greater in value of protein and fats than Alfalfa hay.

Soy Bean straw and hulls, from which the ripe beans have been threshed, is equal in value of protein and fat content to Clover hay. Fed to cows will cause an increased flow of milk.

Soy Beans will make two to four tons of hay per acre.

Soy Beans cut green and packed with corn for silage—1 part Soys to 4 parts Corn will make a perfect ration of much more value than corn silage alone.

A handful Soys fed to horses each meal will keep hair and hide in perfect condition. Colts, sheep and stock can be wintered on Soy Bean hay alone.

The unthreshed vines fed to hens will bring about early and sustained winter egg production.

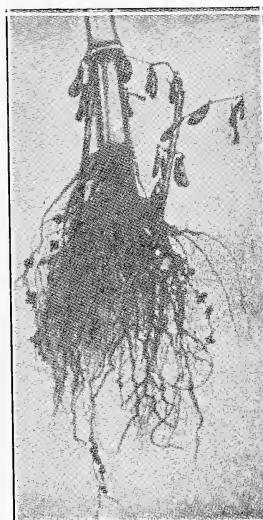
Corn and Soys grown together can be hogged down with convenience and profit. An acre of Soys will produce as much meat as two acres of corn.

Soys can be grown on land too poor and too acid to produce Clover.

Soys are a legume and gather nitrogen from the air. Your soil will improve while producing crops of valuable feed. There is nothing better to plow under for rapid soil enrichment.

Planted in corn, Soys will aid the corn crop rather than curtail it. The nitrogen gathered by the Soys become available to the corn.

Wheat following Soys yields 20 to 30 per cent. better when it follows oats.



Corn and Soy Beans Roots
showing how nitrogen sacks on
bean roots feed the corn roots.

Cow Peas

Because of very high priced seed in recent years, the Cow Pea crop has not been so popular as before. But this year, you can buy these Peas at quite a bit under prices of former years. Indeed, this is the year to get better acquainted with Cow Peas. The Cow Pea crop has much the same uses as the Soy Bean crop, namely:—improvement of soil—hay production—forage—silage—and peas. The hay has just about the same feeding values. Methods of growing, seeding and harvesting correspond. Both crops are great producers of nitrogen when properly inoculated. There are two chief differences. Cow Peas can be grown on even poorer ground than Soys—Cow Peas are more recumbent than Soys, and therefore more difficult to harvest. For pasturing, hogging or turning under for soil improvement, the trailing habit is no objection.

IMPORTANT—Don't Plant Too Early

Some folks confuse Cow Peas with Canada Field Peas. Please note this especially. Canada Field Peas are planted very early, mostly along with Oats—but Cow Peas dare not be planted until the ground is good and warm, or they will rot in the ground. Don't plant Cow Peas in ground that is too cold or too wet—this is strictly a warm-weather crop. Plant 1½ in. deep. Follow Soy Bean instruction. Inoculate the Seed with Farmogerm.

“Clay” Cow Peas. This variety is widely used in the sections where they produce large quantities of Cow Peas. It is a prolific yielder of peas. And at the same time has just about as much merit in a general way as any other strain of peas. Splendid for siloing and forage. When properly inoculated, it is a good gatherer of nitrogen. Although not on our list for a few past seasons, these “Clay” peas will be welcomed by many customers as their old favorite. The quality of these peas is equal or better than any other variety, and we offer them to you with our recommendation. See Price List.

“Gray Crowder” Also called Gray Whippoorwills, are a favorite in Cow Pea sections. A spreckled variety like Whippoorwill. The Gray Crowder yields well of peas, plenty of hay, and has considerable root growth. These qualities make the Gray Crowder variety well-liked for its production of hay and peas, and among the leading sorts as a soil improver.

“Whippoorwill” This is an early variety that's widely used. It has been grown successfully in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and other points in the same latitude. Whippoorwill is a good general purpose variety. Grows vigorously, matures early, is fairly erect, yields well both of hay and grain. See Price List.

“New Era” Here is an all-round variety for general culture—in the North and Middle Atlantic States. It is an early variety. In the South, two crops of New Eras are grown in one season. The New Era has more erect habits than other sorts. The crop of this variety can be mowed easily. The vines are fine with many branches, and the hay of this sort is desirable. See List.

“Black” This variety yields heavy of forage, but grows probably less grain, is slightly later than the other kinds. Has the trailing habit. One of the best to plant in corn for pasture or for turning under for improving the soil. See Price List.

Mixed Cow Peas There are sometimes odd lots and slightly mixed lots of Cow Peas that are sold under the name of mixed Cow Peas. Their quality is alright—first-class—clean and they will grow. Answer nicely for siloing purposes or for hay—and can be bought right.

“Clipper” Seed Cleaners

If you sow your own wheat or other grain, or grass seed, you need a “Clipper” Seed Cleaner to make it ‘fit to sow.’ The cost is small, the upkeep is nothing. It is well-made, nicely finished, light running. Will last a life-time and earn its cost every year it is used on a well-conducted farm.

Experience has shown that no other mill cleans so clean—none other sells so cheaply. The “Clipper” is used by Seedsmen almost exclusively, not only throughout the United States, but Canada, Europe, Australia, South America, New Zealand, in—all over the world. Also, by Agricultural Colleges, Experiment Stations and Seed Breeders everywhere.

Plain Directions for Separating go with each machine. These are so easily understood that anyone can learn in a few minutes how to make the most delicate separations.

The “Clipper” Screen Outfit (12 screens) is very complete for the work required and contains screens for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Red and Alsike Clovers, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Timothy, Millet, Flax, Peas, Beans, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Grading Seed Corn, cleaning Clover containing buckhorn, plantain or ripple, cleaning Timothy seed containing pepper grass seed and sorrel; Cane seed, Milo Maize, Kaffir Corn and separating corn from oats.

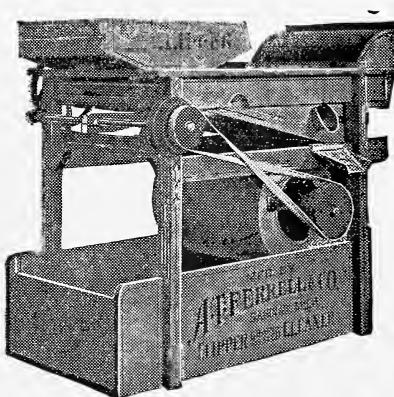
The Vertical Air Blast of the “Clipper” is a feature that no other cleaner has, and it makes possible the most difficult separations that can be made in no other way.

Guarantee: So satisfactory has been the work of the hundreds of “Clippers” placed among our customers—that our usual offer is extended: You must be pleased with the work of the “Clipper” Cleaner or you may return it promptly in good condition for full refund of the purchase price.

No. 1-B “Clipper” is a farm-size hand or power mill that will clean 20 bu. Seed Wheat per hour, or 10 bushels Clover or Timothy seed per hour. Dimensions: length, 4 ft. 8 in.; width, 2 ft. 2 in.; height, 3 ft. 8 in.; weight, crated, 185 lbs.

No. 2-B “Clipper” does exactly the same work as the No. 1-B, but its capacity per hour is 25 bu. grain and 15 bu. grass seed. Its screens are 6 inches wider. Dimensions: 4 ft. 8 in. long; 2 ft. 8 in. wide; 3 ft. 8 in. high. Crated weight, 210 lbs. Can be run by hand for certain cleaning, but for most cleaning, power should be applied—1/4 horse power is sufficient.

PRICES—See Price List. Send orders for “Clipper” Cleaners to us for shipment direct from Landisville.



Sudan Grass

Sudan Grass grows quickly. Depending on length of seasons and moisture, the first crop will be ready to cut in fifty to seventy days after seed is planted. The second crop usually inside the next forty-five to fifty days. Favorable seasons and locations will produce a third cutting in another similar period of time. Sudan belongs to the Sorghum family, but produces much more forage than Sorghum. The plant stools remarkably. As many as a hundred stems have come from a single seed. The hay is fully equal to Timothy hay—actual test showed it to analyze 9.13% protein. The stems are not extra heavy, even though the plant often reaches a height of 6 to 8 feet. For the best hay, Sudan should be cut when in bloom, or even a little earlier than this—about the time the heads start to appear. Sudan is an annual plant—seeded each year.

Quantity of hay produced varies in different sections—a table of results here in our files showing anywhere from $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 6 tons per acre. Higher in irrigated sections. The hay is not coarse, but is readily eaten by all classes of stock.

Soils:—Sudan has been grown successfully on most any kind of soil from heavy clay to light soil. A rich loam of course producing better crops than could be expected from light sandy soils. The ground should be well-drained. Does its best in hot weather—not so well suited for high altitudes. If you have any ground that won't keep the regular pasture grasses for you, give it a trial with Sudan Grass. Results will surprise you. When the other grasses wither because of dry weather, Sudan will be coming along in good shape, supplying plenty of good, rich pasture.

When to Sow:—Don't sow Sudan Grass Seed until the soil is warm—about corn-planting time or a little later. It should be drilled from one-half to an inch deep. If broadcasted, cover to similar depth. Broadcasting the seed will give a finer hay than if drilled. Of course, the latter way costs less in regard to seed. If drilled, four to six pounds of seed will do for an acre, provided, rows are 18 to 24 inches apart. If broadcasted sow 16 to 20 pounds per acre. Sudan is often sown with Soy Beans or Cow Peas—it makes an excellent combination for ensilage purposes.

Sudan is a quick, sure, heavy producer of hay, pasture or ensilage. Grows most anywhere—inexpensive to sow—Sudan should and will find many more places adopting it this Summer. The trade we serve throughout Pennsylvania and adjoining States now demands more and more Sudan Grass each year. Caution should be used when buying your Sudan Grass Seed. Avoid Southern-grown seed. Sudan is destined for wider use than it has already established in record time. See Price List.

Sorghum is of the Sugar Cane family. Grown largely for sugar, but the "Early Amber" is equally valuable for forage. Grows somewhat like corn in appearance. May be cut two to three times in a season. Excellent feed, either dry or green, for cattle and live stock. Stands drought well. Is a rapid grower. Has high feeding value. Plant in well prepared soils. Don't plant until soil is warm. If you broadcast by hand, sow 2 bu. per acre. If drilled in, $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. per acre. Plant one to two inches deep. Planting in rows is best if you intend to cultivate several times. The seed should be one inch apart on the rows and the rows just far enough apart to permit cultivation. By this method, 10 to 20 pounds per acre is needed. Feed value of sorghum is greater if cut before head appears. The younger it is cut the quicker the growth of the next crop. See Price List.

"Dwarf Essex" Rape A quick pasture for cattle, hogs and sheep. Frequently sown in mixtures of Oats and Canada Peas. Grows thickly in six to eight weeks. Sown into corn the last cultivation will make a good Fall pasture. May be sown Spring, Summer or Fall. When plowed under, the soil is greatly benefitted. Rape will do well in any kind of soil and thrive under almost any conditions. It can be grown at such small cost per acre that it should be more largely used. Sow 5 lbs. per acre. See Price List.

Hog Pasture Mixture (Annual) This is a mixture of Spring grains, grasses, vetches, field peas, forage plants, etc.—twelve to fourteen different sorts, mixed together to be sown in the Spring, for rapid and rank growth of pasture suitable for hogs. Every year there is more demand for this mixture. Large hog raisers have seen its benefits and purchase it in ton lots. This Annual Hog Pasture Mixture will profitably fatten hogs without the use of grain. It also makes good pasture for other cattle of all kinds. Most of the plants in the mixture grow again after being pastured off. This makes the alternating of pasture plots very desirable—after one plot has been pastured, it can be fenced off, and will grow up again very nicely, while another plot is taking its place in the meantime. Sow 70 pounds to the acre, about two inches deep. Try a few acres to begin with. Annual Hog Pasture can be used for live stock with great economy. See Price List.



Harvesting Sudan Grass

Millets grow quickly, and serve well for emergency production of hay. May be seeded all of June and early July. Will produce an abundance of hay—will grow on land that has not received good tillage—will produce on land under the average in fertility. Millets should be cut before the seeds harden and before the growth becomes too woody. If judgment is used as to time of cutting, very satisfactory hay will result. It is a safe rule to cut millet when the seed-heads have come on about one-third of the plants.

Golden Millet. This variety (formerly called German) grows quickly, is easily cured—is of fine texture of stems—makes nutritious hay. Sow 3 pecks to one bushel per acre for hay. Only one peck to grow seed. Golden is about 2 weeks later than Hungarian, but more leafy and makes perhaps better hay. In Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio, and to the South, 7 to 9 weeks are needed to make a crop of Golden Millet. Sow 3 pecks per acre for hay.

Hungarian Millet. This variety is widely known and a reliable sort. Adapted to the North—earlier than Golden Millet. Sow 3 pecks per acre for hay—less than a half-bushel to produce seed.

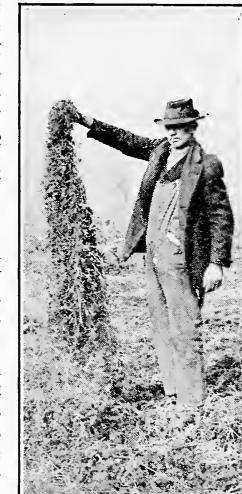
Japanese Millet. Grows taller than the average. Will grow on the poorest soils—and no location is too far north for it. Some Westerners call it 'Million Dollar Grass.' Has been known to yield twenty tons of hay to the acre. Has certain value for ensilage use, but of course not as valuable as corn. When fed green, should be cut just before seed-heads appear. On account of its succulence, Japanese Millet is more difficult to cure than Golden Millet, yet if well cured—makes a valuable hay. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre—seed should be covered. 32 lbs. is sold as a bushel.

Golden Millet and Cow Peas Mixed makes a splendid combination for either hay or green feed better than either seed sown by itself. Sow about 3 pecks Golden Millet with 1 bushel Cow Peas per acre. Cut when Millet is in bloom, regardless of maturity of Cow Peas at that time.

Winter (Hairy) Vetch This is one of the most valuable friends of the farmer. It is valuable alike and at the same time for hay, pasture and for soil improvement. May be sown in the Spring or Fall. It is an annual, but it drops its seed freely and will renew itself and last for years. Various Experiment Stations have claimed that the value of an acre of Sand or Hairy Vetch to the soil is from \$16 to \$48 in commercial fertilizer. When sown by itself 60 lbs. of seed may be sown per acre. It is, however, advisable to sow a half-bushel of Wheat or Rye with about 50 lbs. of Vetch per acre, to act as a support to the Vetch. Vetch will thrive in the most barren soils and buildup then at the same time. We furnish high-grade seed. Inoculate with "Farmogerm," (page 2). See Price List.

Spring Vetch Known also as Common Vetch and Oregon Vetch. Will not survive our Northern Winters. Is sown in early Spring with Oats, Spring Rye, or Spring Barley. Spring Vetch is much cheaper than the Sand or Hairy Vetch and must be sown a little heavier. See Price List.

Cow Horn Turnips are grown for soil improvement along with Crimson Clover and alone in corn fields. Turnips are not legumes, but the Cow Horn variety reaches down into the subsoil and brings up considerable fertilizer ingredients and adds them to the top soil. Besides this, the turnip improves its mechanical conditions and adds considerable humus. The tops are eagerly eaten by sheep and poultry. The cost of growing is slight on account of ease of seeding and small amount of seed required. Usually sow 3 to 5 lbs. per acre. See Price List.



Winter Vetch Plant

Index and Rates for Seeding

"Successful Farmers Recommend Heavy Seeding." The right quantity differs in different sections—depends on location and nature of soils. Spare seeding is not economical. Best qualities of seed are cheapest in the end—extra cost per acre is small and results more satisfactory. Table suggests quantities per acre that may be of help.

See Page No.	Lbs. per acre	Lbs. per bushel	See Page No.	Lbs. per acre	Lbs. per bushel	
6—Red Clover	8- 14	Lbs.	60 Lbs.	30—Hog Pasture Mixture	70 Lbs.	56 Lbs.
10—Alsike Clover	8- 10	"	60 "	30—Dwarf Essex Rape, Broadcast.....	5-	50 "
3—Alfalfa or Lucerne	15- 20	"	60 "	31—Vetch	50- 60	60 "
10—Crimson or Scarlet Clover	10- 15	"	60 "	31—Cow Horn Turnip	2- 4	"
8—Sweet Clover	12- 20	"	60 "	24—Lawn Grass	60- 80	20 "
9—Economical Mixture	12- 20	"	56 "	26—Canada Field Peas (Broadcast)....	150-190	60 "
11—Timothy	12- 20	"	45 "	26—Canada Field Peas (with Oats)....	75-100	60 "
23—Blue Grass	40- 50	"	14 "	29—Cow Peas (Broadcast).....	60- 90	60 "
23—Red Top, Fancy, Solid Seed.....	10- 12	"	32 "	29—Cow Peas in drills	25- 35	60 "
23—Orchard Grass	30- 45	"	14 "	27—Soy Beans (Broadcast).....	60- 90	60 "
23—English (Perennial) Rye Grass.....	35- 50	"	24 "	27—Soy Beans in drills	20- 30	"
23—Meadow Fescue	30- 50	"	24 "	25—Buckwheat	50- 60	48 "
24—Brome Grass, Bromus Inermis.....	40- 50	"	14 "	25-32—Wheat	90-120	60 "
24—Tall Meadow Oats Grass.....	25- 35	"	14 "	18—Corn	8- 10	56 "
24—Hay and Pasture Mixture.....	30- 35	"	32 "	22—Corn (Silage)	10- 20	56 "
31—Golden Millet	30- 50	"	48 "	25—Rye	85-100	56 "
31—Japanese Millet	15- 25	"	32 "	12—Oats	70-100	32 "
31—Hungarian Millet	30- 50	"	48 "	25—Barley	95-120	48 "
30—Sudan Grass (Broadcast).....	16- 18	"	50 "	23—Speltz	75- 90	40 "
30—Cane (Sorghum) Broadcast.....	50- 75	"	50 "	16—Potatoes	600-900	60 "

How to Order—Terms—Prices

When looking at our Seed Prices, please don't forget the two offers here printed. In whatever way prices are quoted, the buyer must in the end pay the cost of the bags, and the freight charges too. So we have figured he should know **before he orders**, just what his seed is going to finally stand him, **sacked and delivered**—hence these offers:

Bags are Free—And not weighed in with Seed. Full net weights are guaranteed. Most firms make you figure 'extra' for bags. We don't. Keep this in mind when comparing prices. Bags are expensive.

Freight will be Paid—On the conditions here plainly stated—please read them.

Your Seed shipments of 300 lbs. or over will have freight charges prepaid to any freight station in Pennsylvania—New Jersey—New York—Maryland—Ohio—Delaware—Virginia—West Virginia—Conn.—R. I. and Mass.

If your Station is outside above-named States, and your Seed shipments are of 300 lbs. or over, 35 cents per hundred pounds will be allowed to help you pay freight. Deduct this allowance from your remittance when ordering.

Shipments are started from Landisville, on either the "Pennsylvania R. R." (Main Line) or the "Reading Railway."

Shipments by Express are sent "Charges Collect." If you order 300 lbs. or over sent by Express, we'll help to pay charges by refunding the freight charges we would have allowed under above offers.

Seed by Parcels Post—When seed is to be forwarded by Parcels Post, add 'extra' for postage—as per schedule on back of enclosed Order Sheet.

Payment Must Accompany Orders. Remit by Money Order, Check, Draft, or Cash by Registered Mail. Don't ask us for credit—we can't do business that way. Our customers' standing remains unknown to us even though they may order year after year. **Reference:** "Dun's" or "Bradstreet's" Mercantile Agencies; The Guaranty Trust Co., Lancaster, Pa.; The First National Bank, Landisville, Pa., any other Bank or Business Firm. Farm Papers carrying our ads.

Prices Change Markets on most Farm Seeds change often. That's why prices can't be guaranteed good for future use. A list of present prices is mailed with this Catalog. If you delay ordering, ask us for a new Price List when you are ready. We'll cheerfully mail new Lists as often as you ask for them.

Sometimes markets change violently just in a day or two. And often we are forced to buy new supplies on such higher markets—hence must advance quotations. And when serious declines take place, our prices must likewise be lowered.

Since it is impossible to inform everyone of the many price changes, orders often come in at wrong prices. It is often a problem to know how the customer would prefer his order handled. When the buyer over-pays a small amount, a little extra seed is added—when a larger amount, a check is mailed him refunding the balance due him. Many hundreds of such checks are mailed every season. **When prices are higher than the customer has paid**, what is the best way to act? Shall he be asked for more money, and his order meantime withheld from shipment? Shall the quantity of seed be decreased to meet the value remitted? We ask each customer to help us decide. **PLEASE STATE YOUR WISHES, AND INSTRUCT US WHAT TO DO IN CASE PRICES HAVE CHANGED.** Our guarantee is that we will strain a point whenever we can to have every order handled to your entire satisfaction.

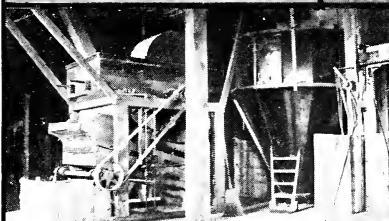
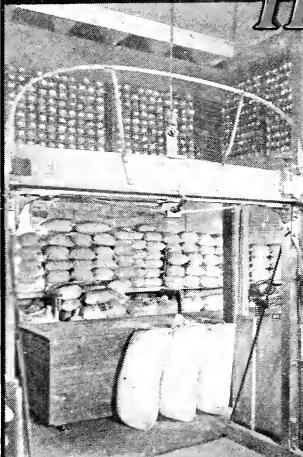
Notice—Disclaimer: Every care is exercised to give all customers seed of good quality that will prove pleasing and satisfactory, yet the following clause (same as published by other responsible seed firms) is to be made plain. **A. H. Hoffman, Inc., gives no warranty express or implied, as to the description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds they send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop.** If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

Winter Seed Wheat is our great specialty in the Fall. There is now growing for us an immense acreage which will be ready to deliver to our customers shortly after harvest time next July. Selected strains of the hardiest varieties known will be very carefully cleaned by most modern machinery, and offered to you. Sowing such seed will pay you.

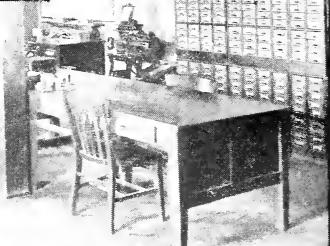
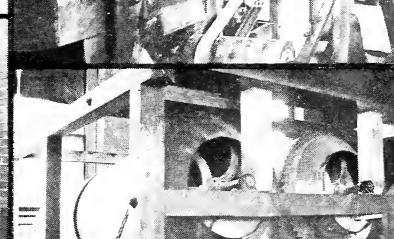
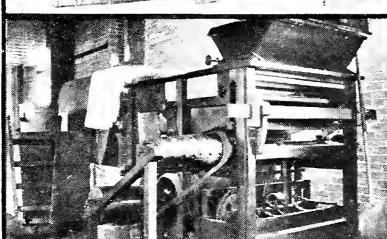
Inside Views of Hoffman's Seed

Warehouse

LANDISVILLE
PENNSYLVANIA
(LANCASTER CO.)



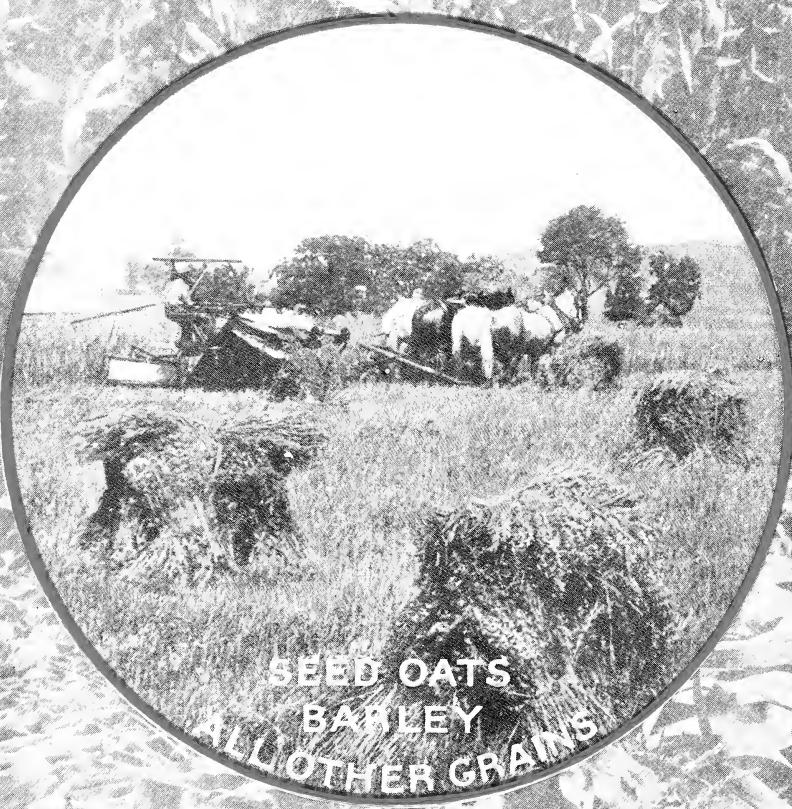
A few of the various Seed-Cleaning machines. Much of the success of the Hoffman seed business is due to the quality of cleaning these machines turn out. They help to explain why "Hoffman's Seeds Pay!"



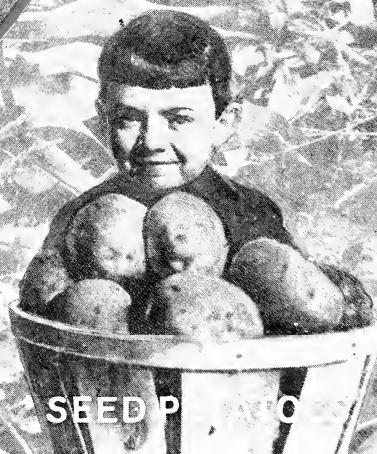
Here is shown a section of the main office, where your Mail and Seed Orders are handled. Much modern machinery, necessary for quick handling of the heavy Mails received, is here installed.

Visitors Welcome Any Business Day
They will see more than these few Pictures can show

Hoffman's FARM SEEDS



SEED OATS
BARLEY
AND OTHER GRAINS



SEED POTATOES

SOY BEANS
FIELD PEAS
SEED CUCUMBERS